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ABSTRACT

To measure attitudes toward language and language habits, a "Language Inquiry" of 100 items covering several language areas was developed, incorporating the judgments of 10 linguists. The "Inquiry" was sent to three groups: 597 college students in Illinois, predominately English majors; 202 public school teachers working with student teachers from Illinois colleges and universities; and, in a follow-up study, 83 recently graduated English majors. Conclusions were that (1) college students' responses differed most from those of linguists, and high school teachers differed least; (2) the responses by recent graduates in the follow-up study differed little from their earlier responses; (3) no pattern between responses and number of courses in English language study was established for any of the three groups; (4) the groups tended to follow more traditional rules than did linguists; (5) many respondents seemed unaware of the range of possible answers. (The "Language Inquiry," six survey documents, and 22 tables of data are included.) See also TE 001 641 for a related report. (LH)

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ILLINOIS STATE-WIDE CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER
IN THE PREPARATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH TEACHERS (ISCPET)

A Study of the Responses to the *Language Inquiry*

Ellen A. Frogner
Southern Illinois University
Edwardsville, Illinois

July 1969

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Director: J. N. Hook
Associate Director: Paul H. Jacobs
Research Associate: Raymond D. Crisp

Project Headquarters:
1210 West California
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

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I

INTRODUCTION

In his "Stages in the Acquisition of Standard English," William Labov explains that the first task of the linguist in any community is a descriptive one and that there is little to say about educational problems, or motivation, or interference until one can give an account of the linguistic behavior of the native speakers of the particular speech community in question. [William Labov, "Stages in the Acquisition of Standard English," in *Social Dialects and Language Learning*, Proceedings of the Bloomington, Indiana, Conference, 1964 (Champaign, Illinois), p. 99.]

The author of this report is not a linguist except in the sense of a person who is interested in a language and seeks to be informed. The author, however, is concerned about the preparation of future high school English teachers in language and in the teaching of language.

This report is an attempt to supply descriptive data on the language habits and behavior of a particular speech community. It may well be the first time that high school English teachers and college students (most of whom indicated that they planned to become high school English teachers and some of whom did become so within the course of the study) have been considered a linguistic community. And the term may be misapplied technically. However, the three groups included in the study can be considered one "community" as far as certain phases of language are concerned.

It is within the scope of this study to try to arrive at an understanding of the language concepts and attitudes of college students (most of whom were English majors), cooperating teachers (public school teachers working with college students in their student teaching in high school English classes), and recent graduates (all English majors) in a follow-up study. Language concepts and attitudes entered early into the lives of these individuals; these concepts and attitudes have been added to, reinforced, occasionally eradicated, with the passage of time and the influence of education both inside and outside the school. The concepts and attitudes evaluated in this study are such that education inside the school has been a strong directing influence. They reflect any one or all of the following: (1) kind and amount of background information, (2) degree of awareness, or (3) acceptance or rejection of information or reasoning.

In order to obtain the descriptive data being sought, a *Language Inquiry* was developed which aimed to reflect existing concepts and attitudes toward language. Various areas of language are treated, such as dialects, history of the language, relationship of English to other languages, grammatical forms, vocabulary, standards in using language, and others. On the basis of this *Inquiry*, concepts and attitudes of the college students, cooperating teachers, and recent graduates were compared with those held by linguists. Judgments of the linguists were also used in the three stages of the development of the *Inquiry*, as will be explained in the chapter that follows.

II

DEVELOPMENT OF THE *LANGUAGE INQUIRY*

The content of the *Language Inquiry* comes from the market place. The attitudes tested in the 100 statements have not been made up. Many have been heard by the author in one form or another in different situations, particularly in methods classes where the students were undergraduates preparing to teach English or in other types of methods classes where the students were graduates and experienced teachers, or sometimes school administrators. The author has likewise been conscious of the attitudes expressed toward different phases of language at professional conventions and workshops, curriculum committee meetings, and informal conferences with students and teachers. Textbook salesmen are also bearers of opinions about language. Some of the attitudes reflected in the *Inquiry* are reinforced by what can be found in printed sources, the newspaper editorial page being one of these. Some are expressed in classroom procedure. They may or may not have been either seen or heard as such in words.

A copy of the *Language Inquiry* follows later in the chapter. An outline showing an analysis of the content appears here. Under the main divisions in the outline are numbers referring to the items in the *Inquiry*. Each item supports or illustrates the heading under which it comes, but obviously all of the items are related to some degree. A good share of them pertain quite directly to the topic, Standards in using language, and many to Language study and teaching. Wherever an item is related to another heading in a way that is particularly strong or significant, there is a cross-reference given in parentheses.

Outline of Content of the *Language Inquiry*

Attitude toward language

51	(Language study and teaching)
56	(Language study and teaching)

Composition writing

8	
36	88

Development in the use of language

3	72
22	74

(All are closely related to Language study and teaching.)

Dialects

11	61
39	(Language study and teaching)
	(Pronunciation)
58	75 (Language study and teaching)
	82 (Pronunciation)
	83 (Grammatical forms)

Dictionaries

33
55

Grammatical forms (grammatical inflection)

2	54
5	66
14 (Standards in using language)	91
32	92
53	

History (development) of the English language

28	37
29	46 (Vocabulary)

Language study and teaching

4	73
12	77 (Grammatical forms)
13	85
38	89
40	90
44	93
47	100

Pronunciation

68
95

Punctuation

30
70 (Style)

Relationship between speaking and writing

35	81
59	

Relationship of English to other languages

7	
18 (History of the English language)	

Spelling

9	43 (Standards in using language)
26	45 (Standards in using language)
34	

Standards in using language

1	64	(History of English language)
21		
23	65	
25 (Pronunciation)	71	
27	79	
41	87	
49	98	

Structure of sentences (syntax)

6	63	
42	69	
62	78	

Style

76	96	
84 (Vocabulary)	97	

Terminology

19	57	
24 (Language study and teaching)	94	
50		

Vocabulary

10	52	(Style)
15	60	
16 (Standards in using language)	67	
17 (Standards in using language)	80	
20 (Standards in using language)	86	
31	99	(Standards in using language)
48 (Grammatical forms)		

In preparing the *Language Inquiry*, the author aimed, then, to cover a range of important topics related to language, to include each topic at least twice, and to emphasize content especially significant to teachers and prospective teachers of English. There was attention paid also to the extent to which the statements represented first, specific situations (relatively so), and second, generalizations (relatively so). A summary of this analysis follows:

Specific situations (relatively)

2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 53, 54, 60, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97 (Total - 44)

Generalizations (relatively)

1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 37, 40, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100 (Total - 56)

Stages in Development of Final Form

The judgments of ten linguists entered into the selection of the 100 items that comprise the final form of the *Language Inquiry*.¹

In the first stage, the linguists were asked to respond to 150 statements expressing attitudes about language (or concepts in which attitudes were reflected). An excerpt from the initial letter sent by the author explains further:

I aim to send the statements to the linguists twice, and on the first round, ask also for suggestions for improvement. The second round will be the revised and final form [final for the wording of the statements]. Afterwards the opinionnaire will be presented to prospective high school English teachers and those in service. I feel that of the latter, the public school teachers who are supervising college students are an especially strategic group.

In the second stage, there were 135 statements (items) from which it was hoped that 100 could be used in a third and final form. The vote on the 135 statements was according to Agree, Moderately agree, No opinion, Disagree. The results made it possible, in general, for the author to stay by the original plan of using those items where at least seven out of ten of the linguists concurred. There was a total of 109 items of this kind. Ninety-seven of these were used in the third or final edition. Twelve were abandoned, and three items (Nos. 6, 13, and 93) were added where the votes of Agree and Moderately agree totaled either nine or ten. This step was taken in the interest of a better balance in the content and in the number of Agree and Disagree items than there would have been otherwise. None of the wording in the statements was changed after the second edition. The vote by the linguists on the 100 statements that were selected for the final edition follows shortly. It is included in this chapter with the reproduction of the *Language Inquiry*.

The linguists' generous sharing of background and scholarship contributed much in the development of the *Language Inquiry*. The responses to a request for comments on the 150 statements in the first edition were particularly helpful. Two main problems in communication were revealed at that time, one of them being the matter of such terms as grammar, accepted and acceptable, standard and nonstandard or substandard. Not all of the linguists were uniform in their use of these terms or in their reactions to them, but the author tried to prevent the term from interfering with communication and hoped for the best.

¹The linguists were as follows: Harold B. Allen; W. Nelson Francis; Sumner Ives; J. J. Lamberts; Raven I. McDavid, Jr.; Jean Malmstrom; Albert H. Marckwardt; Robert C. Pooley; Priscilla Tyler; and Thomas H. Wetmore.

The other problem was harder to cope with. The author's aim was to present statements about language as described in the opening of this chapter. (In fact, the *Language Inquiry* was at first given the title *Language Opinionnaire*. The title was changed because it seemed awkward, but it may have been more descriptive than the present one.) A statement expressing an attitude toward some phase of language--or an opinion concerning language--may or may not be stated in a precisely reasoned manner. To illustrate, the author will use a statement where no one of the linguists disputed the wording (No. 14, on page 7). Someone else, however, referred to this as a "double-headed monster," and it might well be. The "double-headed monster" sentence reflects an attitude, rather easily found, that there is a standard within the use of language, but this standard does not determine what is "really right." There must, then, be another kind of standard that is the final authority. In considering a sentence like No. 14, one has to think of the statement as a whole to see the attitude expressed, and the whole is somehow more than the simple addition of its parts.

Likewise, expressions of opinion do not always have a comparison completed. Item 71 (page 9) is an example here. A more precise statement would include "better for what purpose than some other language" or "better in what way." However, these qualifications recognize something different from what appears in the opinion expressed, for now the language is no longer better as such or perhaps better because of its tradition, but it is better because it serves different purposes or has certain qualities.

These illustrations point out, as others could also, that problems in communication easily occurred, although they did not do so in general. There were more problems in the first edition than in the second, where some of the strength of the opinions stated may have been lost but where also there may have been a gain in the precision that the linguists were looking for. There needed to be as accurate communication as possible with all of the participants in the study and first with the linguists, since their votes, as those of scholars of language, became the standard against which the votes of the other respondents were to be measured.

The linguists did not enter directly into Part II of the *Inquiry*. This part serves somewhat as a check on Part I. It serves also to reveal interests and concerns in relation to language, and it brings the reader close to some of the individuals in the three main groups whose attitudes regarding language were being studied. The results of Part II are summarized in Chapter V.

The entire *Language Inquiry* is reproduced as Table 1, and the votes of the linguists for each of the statements are listed. For several of the statements, the total response is not the expected ten. This is the result of some of the linguists' not voting on those items.

TABLE 1:

LANGUAGE INQUIRY
 (with Responses of the Linguists)

PART I

Directions

Check the column that most nearly represents your response to each of the statements that follow. Wherever the question concerns usage, consider the statement in relation to American English unless otherwise specified.

Agree means definite agreement (complete or nearly so)

Moderately agree means agreement with reservations

No opinion means just that (no opinion either way and therefore the response might be described as neutral)

Disagree means definite disagreement (complete or nearly so)

Be sure to check in only one of the spaces for each statement.

STATEMENTS

1. Teachers should insist on formal English in the classroom, both in speaking and writing. 1.
2. The signs saying **Drive Slow** should be corrected to read **Drive Slowly**. 2.
3. A native speaker of English has an operational knowledge of his language without instruction in it. 3.
4. Linguists now know the characteristics that the English language should have. 4.
5. A college student made the following comment to his friend: **If the time was longer between quarters, I'd go down to Florida or somewhere.** He should have used **were** instead of **was** in the if clause. 5.
6. Verbless sentences are frequently effective in descriptive writing. 6.
7. The speakers of Chinese and English use some of the same methods to signal meaning. 7.
8. An outline written according to a standard form is a prerequisite to the successful writing of an essay. 8.
9. One looks in vain for order in English spelling. 9.
10. The illogical sequence in a sentence like **She drove back and forth every day** is confusing even to many native users of English. 10.
11. People who speak differently from the majority follow some pattern of regularity in the English language. 11.
12. It is only within the last ten years that there has been any questioning of the classifications found in traditional grammar. 12.
13. A student who thinks independently would be skeptical about the common textbook definition **A noun is a word that names.** 13.
14. Even though **It's me** is accepted in informal English, the expression **It is I** is really right. 14.
15. The use of words like **terrific** and **O.K.** for approval is sometimes in good taste. 15.
16. Meanings of words are based on consent (acceptance) within a speech community. 16.
17. A redundant expression cannot be standard usage. 17.
18. The structure of German is more like that of English than the structure of Latin is. 18.
19. The words **linguistics** and **grammar** are synonyms. 19.
20. Since **silly** once had the more elevated meaning of **happy**, it has degenerated as a word. 20.
21. Standard English allows for no choices in language forms. 21.
22. The child's development in the use of language during the pre-school years provides clues for methods to be used in the English classroom. 22.
23. As soon as we take present-day usage for a guide in determining what is acceptable English, we break down all standards. 23.
24. Linguists look upon their work as that of controlling the language, of keeping it within bounds. 24.

Agree	Moderately agree	No opinion	Disagree
			10
			10
9	1		
		2	7
		2	8
6	4		
9		1	
			10
1		9	
		1	9
9			1
			10
6	3	1	
			10
10			
10			
			10
9			1
	2		8
1		2	7
			10
7	3		
			10
			10

TABLE 1: CONTINUED

STATEMENTS

25. If twentieth-century standards in language were higher, there would be no instances of divided usage in pronunciation. 25.

26. Adherence to the conventions of spelling can easily be overestimated as a characteristic of a good composition. 26.

27. The usual composition textbook is a sound guide to facts about English usage. 27.

28. The use of word order as a way to show meaning has developed in English grammar mainly since Shakespeare's time. 28.

29. The English language is more a product of historical accident than it is of the efforts of the grammarians, lexicographers, or critics who have wanted to shape it. 29.

30. Students should be taught that they must place a comma after every introductory clause or phrase coming before the subject of a sentence. 30.

31. To most people **He's not going nowhere** means that the person spoken about is going somewhere. 31.

32. The English language is limited mainly to **shall** and **will** for expressing future time. 32.

33. Modern dictionary editors base definitions on context. 33.

34. The spelling **aesthetic** should be used because it reflects the origin of the word better than does the spelling **esthetic**. 34.

35. Good writing is recorded speaking. 35.

36. Students should be discouraged from using the inductive method in the development of an essay. 36.

37. What happened in the English language in the past has little relationship to what is happening now. 37.

38. Drill in conjugating English verbs is of little consequence to the native speaker. 38.

39. In giving a talk on tennis, a high school student in southern Illinois used the pronunciation **tinnis**. He was told that regional pronunciations would not be accepted in the English class. More teachers should use the same method. 39.

40. Whoever learns a language learns an alphabet. 40.

41. Usage, not redundancy, makes **this here** a nonstandard (substandard) expression in English. 41.

42. Because of the preposition at the end, the following sentence is not accepted as standard English: **The young man now had something to work for.** 42.

43. A drama group in the Middle West used the spelling **theater** in the name of their organization. They should have used **theatre** because it is a better spelling. 43.

44. The more rules of language an individual can state, the better speaker or writer he will be. 44.

45. Since the **k** in **knowledge** is not pronounced, we should promote reform in spelling by omitting this letter in our own writing. 45.

46. Today we make constant use of words derived from the native stock brought to England from the continent at the beginning of the Old English period. 46.

47. In English classes, a study of pronouns in the objective case should be preceded by a study of nouns in the objective case. 47.

48. A college senior made the statement: "I am going to student-teach next quarter." The expression **to student-teach** represents a process made use of mainly in college campus English. 48.

49. Standards in English are relative, not absolute. 49.

50. English that is free of idiom is English well used. 50.

51. It is normal for people to have a strong attachment for the language they use. 51.

52. The bigger the words used, the more effective the expression. 52.

53. The rule **Two or more singular subjects connected by "and" require a plural verb** does not always apply in standard English. 53.

Agree	Moderately agree	No opinion	Disagree
			10
9	1		
		1	9
	1		9
9			
			10
			10
			10
			10
7	2		1
		2	8
	1	1	8
			10
	1		9
10			
			10
10			
			10
			10
			10
			10
9	1		
			9
1		1	8
8	2		
1			9
8	2		
			10
8	1		1

TABLE 1: CONTINUED

STATEMENTS

54. Because there is already so little grammatical inflection left in English, teachers should support the use of the inflected form rather than the phrase to state the genitive (possessive). The expression **the course's value** would then be preferable to **the value of the course**. 54

55. Twentieth-century standards of scholarship in dictionary compiling and editing are low as compared with those of the eighteenth century. 55

56. It is up to English teachers to see that our language does not change. 56

57. To say that an expression is colloquial is to say that it is not entirely acceptable. 57

58. Every speaker of English uses at least one dialect, often more than one. 58

59. Written English is the foundation on which spoken English rests. 59

60. The following sentence represents standard English usage: **A financial arrangement was worked out between the chorus, band, and orchestra.** 60

61. Standard American English is a group of dialects within American English. 61

62. A study of English grammar should be concerned with relationships between sentences as well as within sentences. 62

63. The title "It Makes a Difference" needs to be re-stated because the pronoun has no antecedent. 63

64. Change in language is normal, but so also is continuity. 64

65. Grammatical rules stated in textbooks and handbooks determine what is accepted English and what is not accepted. 65

66. Splitting the infinitive may sometimes enable the writer to express his ideas with greater clarity and force than otherwise. 66

67. In teaching students how to write a letter of application, a teacher said, "Don't talk down to the person who will read your letter. Don't, then, use many one-syllable words." This was sound advice. 67

68. Students in American high schools should be informed that the pronunciation **prō-cess** is preferable to **prō-cess**. 68

69. A person should be criticized for the use of **if** instead of **whether** in a sentence like **I'll see if there is a tape recorder in the room.** 69

70. Punctuation may conform to the customary rules and yet be stylistically poor. 70

71. A teacher told his students that Latin is a better language than English. He was accurate in his statement. 71

72. An individual may acquire an intuitive mastery of the form and order of English. 72

73. Current activity in the area of grammatical theory and method reflects a confidence that the right answers have now been found. 73

74. For most people, the patterns of the native language are largely established during the pre-school years. 74

75. In directing a Shakespearean play, a college dramatics coach in the Kentucky foothills insisted that the students substitute twentieth-century platform English pronunciation for their regional dialect forms. He should be complimented for taking this stand. 75

76. Contractions are inappropriate in any form of written English. 76

77. The following sentence is being analyzed: **John will look up the current value of the English pound.** It seems sensible to consider **will look up** as the verb; however it is not correct to do so, since **up** has to be either an adverb or a preposition. 77

78. Comma-splice sentences (independent clauses or main statements with just a comma between) have justifiable uses. 78

79. We should have an American Academy to regulate our language. 79

80. A child who asks permission by saying **Can I go too?** should not have his English corrected by being told to say **May I go too?** 80

81. Proficiency in speaking depends on proficiency in writing. 81

Agree	Moderately agree	No opinion	Disagree
			10
			10
			10
	2		8
8	1		
			10
10			
8	1		1
		1	
8			
			10
10			
			10
10			
	1		9
			10
	1		9
8			1
		1	9
10			
	2		8
9			1
		1	8
		1	10
			10
9			1
			10
7	2	1	
		1	9

TABLE 1: CONCLUDED

STATEMENTS

82. The pronunciation used in the Middle West is not as good as that used in the East. 82.

83. The forms used in nonstandard English are a degeneration of the forms used in standard English. 83.

84. Language that aims to arouse emotion should be distrusted *per se*. 84.

85. Statements (a) and (b) are at different levels of abstraction; (a) I gave her the book this morning. (b) *Her* is the indirect object, and *book* is the direct object. 85.

86. Metaphors are used mainly in literary English. 86.

87. There is more than one variety of accepted English usage. 87.

88. Any essays except the most informal must be written from the third person objective point of view. 88.

89. Finding the elements of which a sentence is composed — primary, secondary, and tertiary — is a method that has appeared within the last decade. 89.

90. A person cannot use sentences until he can describe (talk about) subjects and predicates. 90.

91. The word **number** is singular in form but may be either singular or plural in thought. 91.

92. A teacher should drill strenuously on **Whom do you mean** as the correct form. 92.

93. In using language, we are abstracting experience. 93.

94. A description of a grammatical system must not be identified as being the system itself. 94.

95. A truly cultivated person will pronounce the word either as *i-ther* (not *e-ther*). 95.

96. In writing a summary of a story, a student has just finished explaining what the life of the main character had been like. The student then goes on: "But now Larry has nothing to look forward to except a nice-paying office job and invitations to the right parties." The writer was wrong in beginning a sentence with *but*. 96.

97. The following sentence is quoted from a book review written in an English class: "Paula doesn't want Smithy to join the crowd of compromisers and money makers." The sentence should be corrected for the use of a contraction. 97.

98. Change in language is inevitable. 98.

99. The etymology of a word determines whether or not it is accepted as standard English. 99.

100. The process of learning a language differs from the process of learning historical facts. 100.

Agree	Moderately agree	No opinion	Disagree
			10
			10
			10
7	1	1	
			10
10			
			10
			10
	1	8	
			10
8		1	
			10
5	4	1	
10			
			10
			10
1		1	8
10			
			10
			10
10			

PART II

Which *three* of the statements in Part I would you most like to hear someone discuss? Possible reasons are suggested in the list that follows. Select the reason (or reasons) for each of your three choices and check in the appropriate column (or columns).

- a. I need more background information about the topic or idea represented in the statement.
- b. I would like terminology explained.
- c. I feel that the statement represents an area where English teachers need an especially strong background.
- d. I feel that my preparation for teaching English (*is*) (*was*) not strong enough in this phase of language study.
- e. I do not find a reason for my choice represented in a, b, c, or d. I am stating the reason here.

Number
of the statement
selected in Part I Reason or reasons
for your selection.

Number	a	b	c	d	e

Number
of the statement
selected in Part I Reason or reasons
for your selection.

Number	a	b	c	d	e

Number
of the statement
selected in Part I Reason or reasons
for your selection.

Number	a	b	c	d	e

III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE *LANGUAGE INQUIRY*

The respondents to the *Language Inquiry* were college students, cooperating teachers (that is, public school teachers working with the English majors in their student teaching), and English majors as recent graduates. The study focuses on Illinois colleges and universities.

The Institutions

The list that follows includes the names of the participating institutions grouped geographically and also the number of returns from students. The total number, 597, will be referred to as Group 1. The institutions starred in the list are state universities; the others are private colleges or universities. There are 386 students from the public institutions, and 211 from the private.

North (Total 134)

Augustana College (Rock Island)	17
DePaul University (Chicago)	15
Elmhurst College (Elmhurst)	3
Loyola University (Chicago)	76
Northwestern University (Evanston)	14
Roosevelt University (Chicago)	6
Saint Xavier College (Chicago)	3

North Central (Total 107)

Bradley University (Peoria)	10
*Illinois State University (Normal)	30
Knox College (Galesburg)	27
Monmouth College (Monmouth)	20
*Western Illinois University (Macomb)	20

Central (Total 83)

MacMurray College (Jacksonville)	15
*University of Illinois (Champaign-Urbana)	68

South Central (Total 132)

Greenville College (Greenville)	5
*Southern Illinois University (Edwardsville)	127

South (Total 141)

*Southern Illinois University (Carbondale)	141
--	-----

One can conclude that there is a balanced representation of college students from roughly the northern and southern parts of the state, with a somewhat smaller number from the central part, although, of course, the students in any one college also come from many different areas in the state and outside.¹

The list of institutions is similar for the cooperating teachers included in the study, except that Greenville College, Roosevelt University, and Western Illinois University did not participate here. However, there was added participation from three private colleges in the northern and north central sections of the state: Aurora College (Aurora), North Central College (Naperville), and Olivet Nazarene College (Kankakee). The cooperating teachers, then, were public school teachers to whose classrooms the students from the various colleges in the study were assigned for student teaching. A total of 202 cooperating teachers constitute Group 2.

Group 3 is made up of 83 English majors who had already answered the *Language Inquiry* as seniors or graduate students in the institutions listed and who answered it a second time after an interval of a year or several months. Eleven of the colleges are represented in the returns of the recent graduates.

The Respondents

Table 2 gives information about the respondents. The categories in this table that were used in analyzing the results are as follows: for Group 1, the college class (or academic standing) and the three major subjects of English, Journalism, and Speech; for Group 2, the junior or senior high school grades in which English was taught by the cooperating teachers.

The details given about Group 2 are a reminder that the teachers in the study are a select group. Table 2 shows that more than half of them have their Master's degrees and five have a degree beyond the Master's. All are experienced junior or senior high school teachers. When they responded to the *Language Inquiry*, 99 out of the 202 said that they were then supervising a student teacher in English, and 103 said that they had done so before that time.

In Group 3, the diversity should be noted, especially considering the fact that when the members responded to the *Language Inquiry* the first time (as respondents in Group 1), they were English majors interested in secondary school teaching. Now, after an interval of a year or several months, 49 of the 83 in Group 3 were teaching junior or senior high school English. Thirty-six were in their first year of teaching. Twenty-one were not in teaching positions. However, many of these people might have been taking graduate work with the intention of going into secondary school teaching later.

¹The two campuses of Southern Illinois University have much their own identity. However, since each campus has a larger representation than was true of the other schools, a special study was made to see whether or not the results for the entire group of college students were influenced by this situation. A valid conclusion seems to be that the general results for each of the campuses are not radically different from the results for Group 1. At the .05 level of significance, the number of differences between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the students on each campus is 12 and 15 respectively as compared with 10 for all of Group 1; the number at the .01 level is 29 for one campus and 25 for the other as compared with 27 for all of Group 1. Table M in the Appendix provides more of the details.

TABLE 2: DESCRIPTION OF THE RESPONDING GROUPS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS (GROUP 1), COOPERATING TEACHERS (GROUP 2), AND RECENT GRADUATES (GROUP 3) *

Group 1 College Students N 597		Group 2 Cooperating Teachers N 202		Group 3 Recent Graduates N 83	
<u>Classification</u>		<u>Position in English</u>		<u>Teaching position</u>	
Sophomores	49	Grades 7, 8, 9	43	Grades 7, 8, 9	13
Juniors	175	Grades 10, 11, 12	134	Grades 10, 11, 12	31
Seniors	270	Both junior and senior high school	25	Both junior and senior high school	5
Graduate students	103			College freshmen	2
<u>Plans for high school teaching</u>		<u>Highest degree earned</u>		<u>Other</u>	
Yes	429	Bachelor's	66	Not teaching	7
No	141	Master's	131	No response	21
Undecided or no response	27	Degree beyond Master's	5	<u>Subject now teaching</u>	4
<u>Major subject</u>		<u>Size of school</u>		<u>English</u>	
English	447	299 students or under	9	English	53
Journalism	55	300-599	15	Other	9
Speech	44	600-999	44	No response	21
Elementary education	18	1000 or more	134	<u>Size of school</u>	
Foreign languages	16			299 students or under	2
Business	6			300-599	13
Undecided or no response	11			600-999	13
<u>Teaching experience</u>		<u>1000 or more</u>		1000 or more	30
First year	0			No response	25
Second year	93			<u>Experience in teaching English</u>	
More than ten years	109			First year of teaching	36
				Second year through tenth	21
				More than ten years	7
				No response	19

*In interpreting the table, it is important to remember that 21 members of Group 3 were not teaching at the time they responded to the *Language Inquiry*.

The Method

The information in Table 2 was obtained from cover sheets attached to the *Language Inquiry*. A copy of each of the cover sheets for the respective groups is included in the Appendix.

For college students, arrangements were made through the English Department chairman or the ISCPET representative for the *Language Inquiry* to be administered in English or English Education classes. In making the arrangements, the author requested students in the sophomore, junior, and senior years. It was not intended at first that graduate students should be included as a subgroup, but since many of them were members of senior classes where the *Language Inquiry* was administered, the author decided to add this category. There was a special emphasis on having the *Language Inquiry* given to English majors and particularly English majors preparing to teach. However, it was also good to find a substantial number of respondents in the two closely related areas of Speech and Journalism.

The members of Group 2 were reached through a request to the colleges for a list of their cooperating teachers in English. This procedure resulted in a list of 455 teachers. Of the 455 copies of the *Language Inquiry* that were mailed, 16 were returned because of an inaccurate address and 23 came back with an explanation of an error in the subject taught. Seven copies returned by respondents could not be used because of incompleteness. These figures were all subtracted from 455, leaving 409. There were 202 usable copies of the *Language Inquiry* returned, or 49% of what would evidently have been 409 possible respondents.

The members of Group 3 were the participants in the follow-up study. To be a member of this group, the individual must have responded to the *Inquiry* as a member of Group 1, and he must have indicated then that he was an English major interested in junior or senior high school teaching. Using these criteria, the author found 142 seniors and 54 graduate students to whom copies of the *Inquiry* were mailed, asking them to participate a second time. Of the total number of copies sent (196), there were 17 that came back with a "wrong address" stamp, and four were too late to be included in the results. These subtractions left 175. A total of 83 returns, or 47% of 175, were usable.

Copies of letters sent to English Department chairmen, cooperating teachers, and the recent graduates in the follow-up study are included in the Appendix.

IV

ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES IN PART I

The responses in Part I of the *Language Inquiry* will be discussed under headings for Group 1 (college students), Group 2 (cooperating teachers) and Group 3 (recent graduates) and also subdivisions of these groups. The one exception will be comparisons as to the number of courses in English language study, which will be discussed at the end of the chapter.

Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 within the chapter contain the items where there are differences at the .01 level of significance between responses of the linguists and responses of the three main groups and the subgroups. Tables A, B, C, and D in the Appendix do the same for differences at the .05 level of significance.¹ The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Two-Sample Test was used in computing the significance of the differences. [Sidney Siegel, *Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences* (New York, 1956), pp. 127-136. See formula 6.11 on page 131.]

Tables E through L in the Appendix give supporting data through listing the frequencies and percentages in the responses to each item according to the three main groups and the subgroups.

Responses of College Students

Table B in the Appendix shows that at the .05 level of significance, there are ten differences out of the possible 100 between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the total number of Group 1 students. In the respective classes, there are 11 for the sophomores, 9 for the juniors, the same number for the seniors, and 12 for the graduate students. A consideration of the three majors--English, Speech, and Journalism--reveals 12, 15, and 20 differences at the .05 level of significance.

The number of significant differences increases at the more severe test of the .01 level. Table 4 shows that 27 or about one-fourth of the possible differences are statistically significant at the .01 level for Group 1 as a whole. The number for the sophomores is 25; juniors, 29; seniors, 27; graduate students, 17. Since the focus in the study is on the prospective English teacher, it is especially important to note that Table 4 shows 25 differences at the .01 level of significance between the responses of the linguists and the English majors. For Speech majors, the number is 21 and for Journalism, 18. Therefore, it is established that differences exist between the responses of the college students and the responses of linguists to the 100 items in the *Language Inquiry*.

¹At the .05 level, the chances are 95 in 100 that the observed difference is a true difference and not due to chance; at the .01 level, the chances are 99 in 100.

TABLE 3: DIFFERENCES AT .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
 BETWEEN RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND RESPONSES
 OF COLLEGE STUDENTS, COOPERATING TEACHERS,
 AND RECENT GRADUATES
 (Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597	Cooperating teachers N = 202	Recent graduates N = 79
1	16.72	15.85	
2	16.84		
5	11.59	12.70	15.34
7	21.78	12.89	15.35
9	18.14	11.11	13.51
12	12.08		
14	27.37	21.79	23.96
17	11.65		
18	15.46	11.43	11.79
26	10.63		
28	14.81		12.80
30	11.82		
32	17.72		12.96
38	21.11	11.62	17.43
40	14.38	11.75	14.11
41	16.64	12.84	17.43
46	13.50		
47	21.90		15.86
48	12.94		10.68
53	11.82		
60	20.66	22.51	22.40
61	12.32		
66	13.12		
72	11.10		
78	16.28	14.48	16.66
80			11.01
83	13.78		12.44
89	18.90	14.51	17.99

TABLE 4: DIFFERENCES AT .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS, BY COLLEGE
CLASS AND COLLEGE MAJOR
(Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597	Sophomores N = 49	Juniors N = 175	Seniors N = 270	Graduate students N = 103	English majors N = 497	Speech majors N = 44	Journalism majors N = 55
1	16.72	17.60	16.24	15.65	14.79	15.12	17.24	16.16
2	16.84	18.62	16.06	17.46	11.17	16.39	17.24	12.18
5	11.59		10.85	11.51	12.54	12.30		
7	21.78	18.83	22.97	21.09	17.67	22.20	17.89	15.73
9	18.14	17.80	15.09	18.06	18.67	17.60	16.81	14.91
12	12.08		13.77	12.71		11.86		14.50
14	27.37	20.75	28.11	25.14	27.11	26.00	25.61	23.68
17	11.65		10.93	11.06	11.38	10.87		
18	15.46	10.63	13.75	16.39	13.95	14.92	13.77	15.73
23		12.08					13.20	
26	10.63	12.25	11.51	10.91			11.03	
27			13.41				12.27	
28	14.81	13.10	15.36	14.70	10.75	13.07	20.15	19.27
30	11.82	12.93	10.92	11.59				12.93
32	17.72	14.71	19.00	16.20	16.36	18.42	17.24	
34		10.79						14.50
38	21.11	22.71	22.85	20.95	13.46	20.70	16.18	22.66
40	14.38	11.26	16.06	13.71	10.98	14.19	13.20	10.75
41	16.64	13.81	16.91	16.51	14.08	16.84	13.20	14.50
46	13.50	11.96	12.23	14.58		12.80		14.10
47	21.90	20.01	22.23	22.71	14.86	20.99	21.13	24.56
48	12.94		13.05	13.89	10.66	12.90	11.56	
53	11.82	12.42	11.92	11.66		12.33		
60	20.66	18.94	17.19	22.12	18.31	20.03	17.24	17.90
61	12.32		11.86	13.04		13.13		
66	13.12	10.85	13.67	13.54		12.25	18.33	13.71
72	11.10	10.85	12.13	10.67		10.95		
78	16.28	15.16	15.48	18.50		16.99	11.91	
83	13.78	12.45	14.74	14.79		14.30	12.27	
89	18.90	16.01	18.67	20.62	13.71	19.55	16.92	15.47
94		12.45	11.29					

The outline that follows classifies the items listed in Table 4 and in Table B in the Appendix by using the same headings as in Chapter II. The purpose of the classification is to see whether or not the differences at the .05 and .01 levels follow any particular trend in content. The number in parentheses after the heading represents the possibilities (that is, the total number of items directly concerned with the topic in the entire *Language Inquiry*). For instance, Composition writing (the first topic on the list) appears three times in the *Inquiry*. Table 4 and Table B reveal that for two items under this heading--Nos. 8 and 88--there are statistically significant differences at the .05 level and none at the .01 level.

A turn to the copy of the *Inquiry* in Chapter II shows Item 8 to be as follows: *An outline written according to a standard form is a prerequisite to the successful writing of an essay.* Item 88 is this: *Any essays except the most informal must be written from the third person objective point of view.* All ten of the linguists disagreed with both of these statements. For Item 88, the difference at the .05 level of significance occurred only between the responses of the linguists and the responses of college sophomores (still close to a Freshman English course?). For Item 8, the differences at the .05 level occurred between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the total group of college students and also the subgroups of seniors, graduate students, English majors, and Journalism majors. Since these differences are at the .05 level, one uses Table B in the Appendix. For information concerning the frequencies and percentages of the votes on each item, one turns to Chapter II for the linguists, and for college students, to Tables E, F, and G in the Appendix. The classification of items where there is a statistically significant difference between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the college students follows.

Composition writing (3)

8

88

Development in the use of language (4)

72

Dialects (7)

11
61

83 (Grammatical forms)

Dictionaries (2)

33

55

Grammatical forms (9)

2
5

32
53

14 (Standards in using language)

54
66
92

History (development) of the English language (4)

28
29

46 (Vocabulary)

Language study and teaching (14)

12	47
38	77 (Grammatical forms)
40	89

Punctuation (2)

30

Relationship of English to other languages (2)

7 18

Spelling (5)

9 34
26

Standards in using language (13)

1 41
23 65
27 87

Structure of sentences (6)

6 78

Terminology (5)

24 (Language study and teaching) 94

Vocabulary (13)

15 60
17 (Standards in using language) 80
48 (Grammatical forms) 86

For the college students, there are no statistically significant differences under the following topics included in the *Inquiry*: Attitude toward language (2 possibilities); Pronunciation (2 possibilities); Relationship between speaking and writing (3 possibilities); and Style (3 possibilities).

Both of the items concerned with Dictionaries are at the .05 level of significance and for subgroups only--Item 33 for college seniors and Item 55 for Speech and Journalism majors. These items do not appear at the .01 level of significance. Other items where the differences are at the .05 level and for subgroups only and where the differences do not figure at the .01 level for any of the groups are: 24 (sophomores), 77 (juniors, Speech and Journalism majors), 86 (juniors, Speech majors), 87 (sophomores), 88 (sophomores), and 92 (juniors).

Even though a test at the .05 level of significance is not as sure a one as at the .01 level, still the difference is definitely important to consider. For instance, Item 55 is the statement *Twentieth-century standards of scholarship in dictionary compiling and editing are low as compared with those of the eighteenth century*. It is remembered from the preceding paragraph that Speech and Journalism

majors were the two groups where the responses differed from those of the linguists at the .05 level of significance. The results might well be investigated further to find out what background is required of Speech and Journalism majors concerning dictionaries, not only because of the cultural benefit provided for themselves but also because of their potential influence on the attitudes of others.

Turning to another topic, one finds that for all but one of the nine items listed under Grammatical forms in Chapter II, the differences between the responses of the linguists and the responses of college students are statistically significant at either the .05 or .01 levels. With six of the nine items, there are differences at the .01 level of significance for the college group as a whole and also a range of 4 to 7 of the subgroups. (This evidence appears in Table 4; evidence concerning the differences at the .05 level appears in Table B in the Appendix.)

Under the topic of Grammatical forms, there are two statements where the differences are at the .01 level for the entire group of college students and also for each of the seven subgroups. These are Items 2 and 14, as follows:

2. *The signs saying Drive Slow should be corrected to read Drive Slowly.*
14. *Even though It's me is accepted in informal English, the expression It is I is really right.*

Table 4 shows also that in each of two instances, there is one subgroup only where the difference is not at the .01 level, while all the other differences are there. These statements are 32 and 66:

32. *The English language is limited to shall and will for expressing future time.*
66. *Splitting the infinitive may sometimes enable the writer to express his ideas with greater clarity and force than otherwise.*

For Item 32, the subgroup mentioned consisted of Journalism majors; for Item 66, graduate students. However, as seen in Table B in the Appendix, the differences for these groups are significant at the .05 level.

All of the linguists disagreed with Items 2, 14, and 32, and all agreed with 66. The gap between the thinking of the linguists and the college students on these items (and others) concerned with grammatical forms indicates the strong hold of a kind of English teaching that is spoken of as "traditional" or "puristic" or "unrealistic." Item 14 expresses an attitude that the author has heard many times and in different places. It is this attitude that may account for the slow acceptance of a realistic approach to some of the details concerning language. As explained in Chapter II, the statement needs to be considered as a whole and then one finds the following trend of thought: It is granted that there is a standard within the use of language, but this standard does not determine what is "really right." Therefore, another kind of standard must exist as the final authority.

Item 14 is listed as being closely related to the topic of Standards in using language, although it is classified under Grammatical forms. Two topics listed directly under Standards are of special interest. Items 27 and 65 are the only ones here that are concerned with textbooks, and in each instance, the difference

between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the total group of college students is at the .05 level of significance. Also at the .05 level, the differences for the subgroups are as follows: for Item 27--sophomores, English majors, and Journalism majors; and for Item 65--sophomores and English majors. Item 65 has no differences at the .01 level of significance, but Item 27 has differences for juniors and Speech majors at this level. A review of the statements makes one more aware of the content:

27. *The usual composition textbook is a sound guide to facts about English usage.*
65. *Grammatical rules stated in textbooks and handbooks determine what is accepted English and what is not accepted.*

Nine of the linguists disagreed with No. 27, and one voted No response. All ten of the linguists disagreed with No. 65. The attitudes of many of the college students contrast sharply, and again the English major is of special concern.

Under the topic Standards in using language, the differences for two of the items (1 and 41) are at the .01 level of significance for the entire group of college students and also for each of the subgroups. The linguists disagreed 100 percent with No. 1 and agreed 100 percent with No. 41. With this situation in mind, a review of the statements is important:

1. *Teachers should insist on formal English in the classroom, both in speaking and writing.*
41. *Usage, not redundancy, makes this here a nonstandard (sub-standard) expression in English.*

A response to Item 1 reflects an attitude toward the larger question of the varieties of English and the appropriateness of language to the situation. The question of the realistic approach enters in here also. Item 41 approaches the topic of Standards by way of a particular expression in English. The student respondent may have answered with blanket warnings about redundancy as such uppermost in his memory. It would be more important for the student to understand how redundancy functions in language--how at one time in the history of a language, a redundant expression may be accepted but not at another or how it may be accepted usage in one language but not in another. As one of the linguists wrote in commenting on Item 17 (under Vocabulary): "Some redundancies, such as double negatives, are substandard, but redundancy per se does not make an expression substandard. The nature of verbal communication is such that languages have some built-in redundancy." Is not this the kind of understanding of the characteristics of language that should be provided for the student through his course work? And most certainly would it not be essential for the English major preparing to teach?

Besides No. 17, there are two more statements under Vocabulary where the results show the strong hand of the traditional rule in the votes of the college students. These are statements 60 and 80, where the topics are between-among and can-may. The reader will find it possible to pursue these results and others for the college students through studying the tables already referred to. However, before leaving Group 1 and turning to the cooperating teachers in Group 2, the author wishes to call attention to a few interesting results for items under the heading Language study and teaching.

The responses of the college students to Items 38 and 47 show a faith in two traditional classroom practices: drill in conjugating English verbs (38), and the classification of English nouns according to case (47). The matter of special concern here is again the English major and the evident lack of knowledge of the characteristics of the verb and noun in English on the part of many students in this group. The results for Item 47 may reflect a desire to impose an order (something that seems neat and logical) in the study of a grammatical system rather than looking realistically at the situation and finding that nouns in English have no objective case.

Two additional statements should be pointed out under Language study and teaching. Items 12 and 89 aim to test the respondent's perspective in relation to the teaching of grammar (in the sense of a system). For instance, does the respondent have the attitude that there was no questioning of the traditional system until the last few years or that no ways were used other than the system presented in the usual textbook or classroom? Item 12 tests the attitude through a generalization, and Item 89 through reference to the work of Jespersen early in the century. With both items, there are differences at the .01 level of significance between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the college students both as a total group and in most of the subgroups. For each item, one subgroup consists of English majors.

In the chapter that follows, there is evidence that some of the respondents wanted to know more about the terminology in Item 89. Actually there seems to be nothing difficult, since **primary**, **secondary**, and **tertiary** have the usual meaning of first or main, second, and third. The basic principle in understanding the structure of a sentence is here, and it is a principle that has been used for a long time. A respondent might very well have seen this in the statement without knowing about the particular work of Jespersen.

Responses of Cooperating Teachers

Table 5 and Table C (in the Appendix) furnish data concerning the statistically significant differences between responses of the linguists and responses of the cooperating teachers to the 100 items in the *Language Inquiry*. For the total group of cooperating teachers, the differences at the .01 level are fewer in number than was true of the total group of college students--12 as compared with 27. At the .05 level, the number is about the same for each group--9 and 10.

The subdivisions in Group 2 are according to the grades where the cooperating teachers held positions in English. The number of differences at the .01 level is greater for the teachers in Grades 7, 8, and 9 than in 10, 11, or 12 or in a combination of junior and senior high school grades--16 for the first group as compared with 10 and 9 for the other two. At the .05 level, the number of differences is 8, 7, and 6 respectively.

There are no differences at either the .05 or .01 levels between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the cooperating teachers for items on the following topics in the *Inquiry*: Attitude toward language; Composition writing; Development in the use of language; Pronunciation; Relationship between speaking and writing; Style; and Terminology. Where there are statistically significant differences, it is of interest to note which items are common to both the cooperating teachers and the college students, whether the entire Group 1 and Group 2 or any of the subgroups: Dialects, 61, 83; Dictionaries, 33; Grammatical forms, 2, 5, 14, 54, 66; History of the English language, 28, 46; Language study and teaching, 12, 38, 40, 47, 77, 89;

Punctuation, 30; Relationship of English to other languages, 7, 18; Spelling, 9; Standards in using language, 1, 27, 41; Structure of sentences, 78; Vocabulary, 15, 17, 48, 60, 80. (See Table 4 and Table B for comparing Group 1 and Group 2 or any of the subgroups. For a clearer picture in comparing the total groups only, see Table 3.)

Many of the items have already been commented upon in the discussion of results for the college students. Two of these--32 and 65--do not apply to the co-operating teachers. In general, however, one finds the same unrealistic approach to certain details of language among the cooperating teachers as among the college students, even though the number of statistical differences in a comparison with the responses of the linguists is smaller for the teachers as a group than for the students.

It should be pointed out that for Items 42, 69, and 92, which also test what has been considered the puristic attitude, the results do not show statistically significant differences between the responses of the linguists and the responses of either the cooperating teachers or the students (the one exception being the college juniors, where the difference is at the .05 level). The statements are as follows:

42. *Because of the preposition at the end, the following sentence is not accepted as standard English: The young man now had something to work for.*
69. *A person should be criticized for the use of if instead of whether in a sentence like I'll see if there is a tape recorder in the room.*
92. *A teacher should drill strenuously on Whom do you mean as the correct form.*

There are other comparisons worth considering, and the reader will want to pursue several of them. For instance, an understanding of characteristics of the English language as tested in Items 7, 28, 48, and 77 would seem to be essential for all teachers and prospective teachers of English:

7. *The speakers of Chinese and English use some of the same methods to signal meaning.*
28. *The use of word order as a way to show meaning has developed in English grammar mainly since Shakespeare's time.*
48. *A college senior made the statement: "I am going to student-teach next quarter." The expression to student-teach represents a process made use of mainly in college campus English.*
77. *The following sentence is being analyzed: John will look up the current value of the English pound. It seems sensible to consider will look up as the verb; however, it is not correct to do so, since up has to be either an adverb or a preposition.*

Attitudes toward spelling are apparent in the results for Item 9. Both the cooperating teachers (except for one subgroup) and the college students take a much dimmer view of the order to be found in English spelling than do the linguists. An understanding of the order should be helpful to both students and teachers.

TABLE 5: DIFFERENCES AT .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND COOPERATING TEACHERS,
BY LEVEL OF GRADES TAUGHT
(Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	Cooperating teachers N = 202	In grades 7, 8, 9 N = 43	In grades 10, 11, 12 N = 134	In both junior-senior high school N = 25
1	15.85	15.40	13.80	14.81
2		11.86		
5	12.70	11.32	11.11	14.81
7	12.89	12.19	11.31	13.51
9	11.11	10.93	11.23	
14	21.79	25.07	19.10	16.50
18	11.43	17.37		
27				11.70
28		16.26		
38	11.62	13.35		13.21
40	11.75		12.51	
41	12.84	12.38	12.00	11.03
46		12.19		
54		11.86		
60	22.51	19.59	24.63	
77		15.40		
78	14.48	12.51	15.45	
80				10.98
89	14.51	13.75	12.48	15.65

The responses of both the cooperating teachers and the college students to Item 40 (*Whoever learns a language learns an alphabet*) is a matter of concern. All of the linguists disagreed with the statement. The responses of the total group of college students and each of the subgroups differ from the responses of the linguists at the .01 level of significance. For the cooperating teachers, the difference is at the .01 level for one group only, that is, for those who held positions in both the junior and senior high schools. The difference is at the .05 level for the group of teachers as a whole and for the teachers in grades 10, 11, and 12. There is no significant difference between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the teachers in grades 7, 8, and 9. In this situation, then, the teachers in these grades express more of an understanding of language than do the others.

Results for Item 30, which is concerned with the comma after the introductory clause or phrase, indicate a contrast between the attitudes of the linguists and the attitudes of the cooperating teachers in Grades 7, 8, 9 and also those of the college students. A problem in punctuation enters into No. 78, which deals with the comma splice, although basically the problem is one in sentence structure. Here, too, there is a contrast between the attitudes of the linguists and the attitudes of the teachers and students.

Responses of Recent Graduates

The recent graduates (Group 3) are English majors who responded to the *Language Inquiry* when they were seniors or graduate students and then a second time after a lapse of a year or several months. Table A in the Appendix reveals that there are ten differences at the .05 level of significance between responses of the linguists and responses of the recent graduates. Table 3 in this chapter shows that at the .01 level, the number is 17. For college students, the number of differences at the .01 level is 27 and for cooperating teachers, 12. At the .05 level, the number of differences is about the same for each group. Since the recent graduates were all English majors, a comparison here is in order. However, one finds much the same situation as for the total college group--12 differences at the .05 level and 25 at the .01. In summary, on the basis of number of significant differences, Group 3 is closer to the responses of the linguists than is Group 1 and the English majors within Group 1, but not as close as Group 2 is.

Eighteen of the items where there is a significant difference at both the .01 and .05 levels between responses of the linguists and responses of the recent graduates in the follow-up study have been discussed in the preceding sections: 7, 9, 14, 28, 32, 38, 40, 41, 47, 48, 60, 78, 80, and 89 at the .01 level of significance and 1, 2, 12, and 30 at the .05 level. Trends in attitudes that were indicated in previous discussion of these items apply here also.

An examination of Table A reveals that there are no items on which the responses of all three groups combined (college students, cooperating teachers, and recent graduates) differ significantly from the responses of the linguists, while at the .01 level, there are 11 such items (5, 7, 9, 14, 18, 38, 40, 41, 60, 78, and 89). Again, the subject matter is an important consideration. Two of the items (5 and 14) relate to Grammatical forms; two (7 and 18) to the Relationship of English to other languages; three (38, 40, 89) to Language study and teaching; and one each (9, 41, 60, 78) to Spelling, Standards, Vocabulary, and Structure of sentences respectively. All but three of the items have already been discussed--5 (Grammatical forms), 60 (Vocabulary), and 18 (Relationship of English to other languages). The

three statements are reviewed here:

5. A college student made the following comment to his friend:
If the time was longer between quarters, I'd go down to Florida or somewhere. He should have used were instead of was in the if clause.
60. The following sentence represents standard English usage:
A financial arrangement was worked out between the chorus, band, and orchestra.
18. The structure of German is more like that of English than the structure of Latin is.

In No. 5, each of the three groups of respondents differed from the linguists in general by following the conventional rule relating to the choice of were or was in a qualifying condition, even though in this statement the context is informal. In No. 60, each of the groups responded to the rule instead of realistically considering the meaning of the words between and among. The response in No. 18 so much involves a consideration of the history of the English language that the item might have been placed under that topic as well as under Relationship of English to other languages.

It was possible to match 74 of the 83 recent graduates comprising Group 3 with themselves as college students (or members of Group 1). The statistical significance of the differences was computed in studying the responses of the same people to the *Language Inquiry* after a lapse of a year or several months. It was found that none of the differences in the responses of the 74 college students in comparison with the responses of the same 74 as recent graduates was significant at either the .05 or the .01 levels. In other words, these 74 English majors responded very much the second time as they had the first. Table L in the Appendix furnishes supporting data in frequencies and percentages for this group.

Responses by Number of Courses in English Language Study

Groups 1, 2, and 3 will be discussed together in respect to the amount of course work (from no courses to 3 or more) in English language study. The differences between the linguists and each of the groups at the .05 level are listed in Table D and those at the .01 level in Table 6.

One might expect a consistent drop in the number of differences between the responses of the linguists and the responses in each of the groups as the amount of English language study increases. From the category no courses to the category 1 or 2 courses, there is a drop of from 14 to 10 at the .05 level for the college students, with differences at the .01 level remaining the same in number (27). For the cooperating teachers, there is a drop of from nine to six at the .05 level and 12 to 9 at the .01 level. For the recent graduates, there is only a slight change at either level. What might have become a pattern does not continue to be so in any of the groups for the category 3 or more courses. In fact, the situation seems to be reversed for the cooperating teachers and the recent graduates.

One needs to know more about the content of the courses in English language study in which the respondents had engaged, but the data suggest that the topics in the respondents' courses in English language study and the topics in the *Language*

TABLE 6: DIFFERENCES AT .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
 RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND RESPONSES OF COLLEGE
 STUDENTS, COOPERATING TEACHERS, AND RECENT GRADUATES,
 BY NUMBER OF COURSES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY
 (Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597			Cooperating teachers N = 202			Recent Graduates N = 79		
	No courses N = 262	1 or 2 courses N = 275	3 or more courses N = 53	No courses N = 30	1 or 2 courses N = 72	3 or more courses N = 99	No courses N = 9	1 or 2 courses N = 37	3 or more courses N = 33
	12.27	18.17	14.77	12.03	14.72	15.00			
2	16.40	17.21	15.58						
3	11.29								
5		12.14	11.21	10.80	11.72	11.71	12.13	16.27	
7	20.83	21.94	20.10		13.00	11.36		13.23	13.27
9	21.84	19.47	15.19	17.63		11.10			13.75
11							11.79		
12	14.68	11.11	11.40						
14	24.02	26.25	26.88	20.83	16.94	21.83	11.46	22.10	19.06
15									11.28
17		11.58	11.01						
18	18.88	13.09	15.99	12.45		11.36	11.79		10.94
26	11.29	10.90					11.79		
28	16.80	13.87	13.92	12.90				11.44	10.94
30	15.53	11.27							
32	13.85	17.78	17.19						14.91
38	15.53	22.56	19.63	10.80		14.53	18.95	13.25	16.24
40	13.51	15.38	12.46		13.72		11.46		12.43
41	21.13	15.86	16.03	13.33	11.69	11.46	11.46	14.38	14.91
46	16.14	14.56	11.45				15.35		
47	22.19	20.67	21.73				10.89	15.42	
48	11.29	12.88	12.73						10.61
53	13.61	12.10	11.20						
54	13.05						11.46		
60	17.30	21.76	19.50	15.60	19.54	22.99	14.97	20.70	16.24
61	12.39	11.87	11.98			10.96		10.73	
66	13.85	13.09	11.96						
72	10.78	10.66	11.32						
78	13.35	18.83	13.39	13.33	14.84	11.94		17.14	12.08
80				10.80					
83		13.83	13.34					13.25	
89	18.52	18.83	18.80	14.44	15.92	11.20	10.89	16.45	15.38
94	10.78								

Inquiry are not parallel. The kind and amount of English language study as an influence on attitudes toward many professionally important matters of language is a question raised by the investigation.

The results in Chapter IV have established the existence of statistically significant differences between the responses of linguists to a number of items concerning language and the responses of college students, cooperating teachers, and recent graduates. Illustrations of these differences have been presented, and specific conclusions drawn. In Chapter VI, there will be further attention given to the conclusions. Meanwhile in the chapter that follows, there is a discussion of the results for Part II.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESPONSES IN PART II

The aims in Part II of the *Language Inquiry* were threefold: (1) to find out which of the 100 items in Part I were of special interest or concern, (2) to stimulate personal comments on topics related to any of the items, and (3) to encourage a thoughtful reconsideration of Part I.

Items Selected for Discussion

Table 7 gives one indication of the extent to which there was a response to Part II. Other evidence appears in this chapter as details concerning the response are discussed.

TABLE 7: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF INDIVIDUALS
SELECTING ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

	Group 1 N 597		Group 2 N 202		Group 3 N 83	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
3 items	525	87.94	143	70.79	74	89.16
2 items	11	1.84	15	7.43	2	2.41
1 item	11	1.84	1	.50	0	0.00
0 items	50	8.38	43	21.29	7	8.43

As is evident in Table 7, a total of 525 out of 597 college students or 87.94% selected three items that they would most like to hear discussed. The comparable figure for the cooperating teachers in Group 2 is 70.79% (143 out of 202), while for the respondents in the follow-up study in Group 3, it is 89.16% (74 out of 83). A few in each group named 1 or 2 items. Those who did not make any choices are represented by the figures 8.38%, 21.29%, and 8.43% respectively. It is apparent that Group 2 had the largest proportion of members who indicated no choices for discussion; however, as will be illustrated later in the chapter, the individuals in this group contributed an appreciable number of comments on different items.

Table 8 lists the items most frequently selected--the 15 items at the top in Group 1 and the 14 in Groups 2 and 3. The decision as to where the "top items" should be cut off was an arbitrary one, but it is interesting to note a parallelism throughout the results. In each of the groups, the range in the percentages for the 14-15 items goes from roughly 12 to 13% down to 5 to 6%.

An observation of Table 8 brings out that seven of the items (89, 22, 49, 79, 93, 7, and 61)¹ were selected in all three groups. Item 75 was common to Groups 1 and 3, Item 24 to Groups 1 and 2, and Item 29 to Groups 2 and 3. (It is of interest at this point to note that besides naming No. 75 for discussion, college students added a substantial number of comments of their own.) Except for the two items that have the highest percentages throughout (Nos. 89 and 22), the relative position of the most frequently chosen items fluctuates from group to group. Since the respondents were asked to name the three items that they would most like to hear discussed, it is assumed that their choices reflect an interest or perhaps curiosity or concern.

Reasons for Selection

The respondents were also asked to check the reason(s) for their selection of each of the three items. The list of available choices is reviewed here:

- a. *I need more background information about the topic or idea represented in the statement.*
- b. *I would like terminology explained.*
- c. *I feel that the statement represents an area where English teachers need an especially strong background.*
- d. *I feel that my preparation for teaching English (is) (was) not strong enough in this phase of language study.*
- e. *I do not find a reason for my choice represented in a, b, c, or d. I am stating the reason here.*

The total number of reasons for the 14-15 items selected most frequently is summarized in Table 9, and the supporting details appear in Table 10. In interpreting both tables, one needs to remember that more than one reason could be checked for a given item. It is evident in Table 9 that the first reason is the one most often checked in each group, and that reasons b, c, and d are all closer to each other than they are to the first choice. In Table 10, the responses on four of the items might very well be noted (22, 49, 98, 74).² Since Group 2 is made up of

¹For the content of items referred to by number, see pages 7-10.

²Item 22: *The child's development in the use of language during the pre-school years provides clues for methods to be used in the English classroom.*
Item 49: *Standards in English are relative, not absolute.*
Item 98: *Change in language is inevitable.*
Item 74: *For most people, the patterns of the native language are largely established during the pre-school years.*

TABLE 8: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES FOR ITEMS MOST OFTEN
SELECTED IN EACH GROUP

Group 1 N 597			Group 2 N 202			Group 3 N 83		
Item	Number of Times Selected	Percent	Item	Number of Times Selected	Percent	Item	Number of Times Selected	Percent
89	72	12.06	89	25	12.38	89	11	13.25
22	62	10.39	22	24	11.88	22	10	12.05
75	45	7.54	61	18	8.90	28	9	10.84
49	44	7.37	7	16	7.92	49	9	10.84
79	41	6.87	49	14	6.93	93	8	9.64
99	40	6.70	93	14	6.93	87	6	7.23
93	34	5.70	4	12	5.94	61	6	7.23
98	33	5.54	79	12	5.94	7	5	6.02
7	32	5.36	18	11	5.45	19	5	6.02
24	31	5.19	24	11	5.45	29	5	6.02
74	31	5.19	40	11	5.45	55	5	6.02
61	30	5.03	85	11	5.45	62	5	6.02
71	30	5.03	29	10	4.95	75	5	6.02
73	30	5.03	94	10	4.95	79	5	6.02
100	30	5.03						

TABLE 9: TOTAL NUMBER OF REASONS GIVEN FOR ITEMS SELECTED
MOST OFTEN IN THE THREE GROUPS

Group	Reason				
	a	b	c	d	e
1	271	90	126	90	52
2	103	33	34	42	13
3	43	14	22	17	8
Total	417	137	182	149	73

TABLE 10: FREQUENCIES OF REASONS FOR SELECTION OF TOP 14-15 ITEMS IN THE THREE GROUPS¹

Group 1						Group 2						Group 3					
Reason						Reason						Reason					
Item	a	b	c	d	e	Item	a	b	c	d	e	Item	a	b	c	d	e
89	29	32	1	14	0	89	8	13	0	4	0	89	4	6	0	2	0
22	40	1	24	11	5	22	11	1	8	9	1	22	5	0	5	2	0
75	19	5	5	5	13	61	9	2	3	4	2	28	6	0	0	2	1
49	13	4	19	6	3	7	14	0	1	2	1	49	3	0	5	0	1
79	17	1	2	1	15	49	4	3	4	7	0	93	0	3	3	1	1
99	15	25	4	8	1	93	7	2	5	2	0	87	0	2	4	0	0
93	11	8	6	3	5	4	8	2	3	2	1	61	5	0	0	1	2
98	8	1	20	3	2	79	8	0	0	0	4	7	3	0	0	2	0
7	31	2	3	2	2	18	7	0	1	3	1	19	2	1	2	2	0
24	14	3	5	9	1	24	6	2	4	2	0	29	3	1	1	3	0
74	21	0	13	5	0	40	9	1	1	0	0	55	5	0	0	1	0
61	17	7	5	5	0	85	4	5	0	1	1	62	1	0	2	1	0
71	7	1	3	2	4	29	4	0	3	4	2	75	3	1	0	0	1
73	18	0	6	7	0	94	4	2	1	2	0	79	3	0	0	0	2
100	11	0	10	9	1												

¹The N for each item is given in Table 8. Respondents were invited to check more than one reason for an item if they wished to do so.

experienced teachers of English, it is of interest to see that for Items 22 and 49, the reasons stated in *c* and *d* figure more strongly than usual in the results. College students also indicated their awareness of the relationship of these two items to English teaching by the number of times that they checked reason *c* for each. A similar situation exists for college students in Item 98 and to some extent, 74.

Comments by Respondents

Respondents often added comments of their own concerning the items in Part I, mainly in answer to *e* in the list of reasons but perhaps not always so. The statements are an important part of this study of concepts and attitudes concerning language.

The following is a summary of the number of comments contributed in each group and the number reproduced in the succeeding pages:

	<u>Contributed</u>	<u>Used</u>
Group 1 (N 597)	73	38
Group 2 (N 202)	81	57
Group 3 (N 83)	16	4
Total	<u>170</u>	<u>99</u>

The comments reproduced are those that seemed to be the most successful in giving a sharp focus to an idea.

Attitude toward language

Item 51: *It is normal for people to have a strong attachment for the language they use.*

Teachers should understand this to realize why prescriptive techniques are often unsuccessful. (Group 1)

In other words, they [people] think their language is best. (Group 2)

Item 56: *It is up to English teachers to see that our language does not change.*

It should be the responsibility of a larger group than the teachers. The parents and those acquaintances who are older and more educated than the student should help also. (Group 1)

Composition writing

Item 36: *Students should be discouraged from using the inductive method in the development of an essay.*

Would not individual differences allow some students to write effectively either way? (Group 2)

At first, yes--later, no. (Group 2)

Development in the use of language

Item 3: *A native speaker of English has an operational knowledge of his language without instruction in it.*

I am interested in the implications of this as they affect methods of teaching. (Group 2)

Item 22: *The child's development in the use of language during the pre-school years provides clues for methods to be used in the English classroom.*

We need some "clues" for new classroom methods. (Group 1)

Dialects

Item 11: *People who speak differently from the majority follow some pattern of regularity in the English language.*

Does the study of a person's dialect facilitate his learning of standard English? (Group 2)

Item 83: *The forms used in nonstandard English are a degeneration of the forms used in standard English.*

Appears to be related to regional and class dialects. (Group 1)

The understanding of the formation of nonstandard English usages may aid in correcting the unacceptable. (Group 1)

Item 82: *The pronunciation used in the Middle West is not as good as that used in the East.*

Agreement represents the popular feeling--disagreement the opinion of linguists. (Group 2)

Item 39: In giving a talk on tennis, a high school student in southern Illinois used the pronunciation **tinnis**. He was told that regional pronunciations would not be accepted in the English class. More teachers should use the same method.

An interesting decision that must be made by the individual English teacher. (Group 1)

Again, is degrading a student's familial background the correct thing to do? (Group 1)

I think that this is so largely a matter of teacher choice that it should be discussed. (Group 1)

Violently disagree. (Group 2)

An interesting and worthwhile topic. I am not sure that I ought to agree, but I do. (Group 2)

Item 75: In directing a Shakespearean play, a college dramatics coach in the Kentucky foothills insisted that the students substitute twentieth-century platform English pronunciation for their regional dialect forms. He should be complimented for taking this stand.

I'd like to know if the teacher felt that an understanding of the play was dependent on its language. (Group 1)

While Kentucky dialect might be inappropriate for Shakespeare, would the play be as effective if speaking dialects were changed? (Group 1)

Elizabethan dialect is part of the beauty of Shakespearean art. (Group 1)

Results of the play would determine an opinion. (Group 1)

It shows the stupidity of trying to change a language. (Group 1)

There should be new attempts and interpretations of Shakespeare, but we should never change Shakespearean language for good. (Group 1)

I would be interested in hearing opinions and reasons for using or not using standard pronunciation in a play which does not use a specific dialect, more from a theatrical than a linguistic standpoint. (Group 1)

He shouldn't necessarily be teaching them Shakespeare! (Group 1)

It seemed an interesting question--whether Kentucky hills dialect is closer to Shakespeare than ours and then whether it is preferable to recreate the play more closely to its origin or to translate it in modern terms. (Group 1)

Why did he do it? (Group 2)

Shakespeare might not have cared himself. (Group 2)

If his purpose is to have students appreciate Shakespeare in terms of the twentieth century. (Group 2)

If produced for a wider audience--dialect of more concern than poetry to audience. (Group 2)

He must be a hard worker. (Group 2)

This is quite controversial. (Group 2)

This would be a good topic for an in-service meeting. (Group 3)

Grammatical forms (grammatical inflection)

Item 2: *The signs saying Drive Slow should be corrected to read Drive Slowly.*

I know that the sign is incorrect grammatically--it should read "Drive slowly." I feel "Drive slow" is more effective on the sign. (Group 1)

Item 5: *A college student made the following comment to his friend: If the time was longer between quarters, I'd go down to Florida or somewhere. He should have used were instead of was in the if clause.*

Is the subjunctive completely outmoded? (Group 2)

Is were considered formal? (Group 2)

Item 14: Even though It's me is accepted in informal English, the expression It is I is really right.

Is what is "grammatically correct" also "socially acceptable" or considered stilted?
(Group 1)

Item 92: A teacher should drill strenuously on Whom do you mean as the correct form.

I am interested in trends that seem to be accepting forms not previously accepted.
(Group 1)

The word whom is disappearing from the language. (Group 2)

Language study and teaching

Item 12: It is only within the last ten years that there has been any questioning of the classifications found in traditional grammar.

It just sprung up ten years ago. (Group 2)

Item 13: A student who thinks independently would be skeptical about the common textbook definition A noun is a word that names.

Grammar doesn't make better writers, so let's do away with it. (Group 2)

Item 38: Drill in conjugating English verbs is of little consequence to the native speaker.

It is helpful but probably not absolutely necessary. (Group 2)

What purpose is served? (Group 2)

Item 40: Whoever learns a language learns an alphabet.

Unconsciously yes, but I disagree.
(Group 2)

Item 44: The more rules of language an individual can state, the better speaker or writer he will be.

I completely disagree with this statement and I think too many teachers thoroughly agree. (Group 1)

Item 47: In English classes, a study of pronouns in the objective case should be preceded by a study of nouns in the objective case.

If you are going to study either one separate from some understanding of writing, yes.
(Group 2)

I wouldn't study either. (Group 2)

Item 73: Current activity in the area of grammatical theory and method reflects a confidence that the right answers have now been found.

Seems to be true, I'm sorry to say!
(Group 2)

What system? Who says so? (Group 2)

Item 93: In using language, we are abstracting experience.

This is a philosophical theme about which much could be said. (Group 1)

Pronunciation

Item 68: Students in American high schools should be informed that the pronunciation prō-cess is preferable to prō-cess.

I say prō-cess but would have to look it up before correcting a student.
It's probably wrong. (Group 2)

Punctuation

Item 30: Students should be taught that they must place a comma after every introductory clause or phrase coming before the subject of a sentence.

Until they can deliberately determine when to omit. (Group 2)

Not after every one but after more than they do. (Group 2)

Ideas and content are important, not strict adherence to a "rule." (Group 2)

Relationship between speaking and writing

Item 35: Good writing is recorded speaking.

Many long debates could be held on this subject. (Group 2)

Item 59: *Written English is the foundation on which spoken English rests.*

There is usually insufficient distinction between the stylistic devices needed for effective speaking as opposed to effective writing. (Group 1)

Spelling

Item 9: *One looks in vain for order in English spelling.*

No matter what teachers teach in the way of spelling, students still don't learn to spell. (Group 2)

It seems silly to make students struggle through our haphazard system (?) of spelling! (Group 2)

Item 26: *Adherence to the conventions of spelling can easily be overestimated as a characteristic of a good composition.*

I would most like to have Freshman Comp. 101 teachers hear this discussed--for obvious reasons! (Group 2)

Composition is not spelling. (Group 2)

Many teachers squelch creativity. (Group 3)

Item 43: *A drama group in the Middle West used the spelling theater in the name of their organization. They should have used theatre because it is a better spelling.*

There is a difference in the connotative meaning of theatre and theater. (Group 1)

Theatre has more snob appeal. (Group 2)

Item 45: *Since k in knowledge is not pronounced, we should promote reform in spelling by omitting this letter in our own writing.*

Spelling conventions should be examined to see whether they are worth maintaining. (Group 1)

Fools enter where angels fear to tread. (Group 2)

Traditional spelling preserves awareness of Anglo-Saxon roots. (Group 2)

Let's change the spelling of words to match their sounds. (Group 2)

We need much research and perhaps standardization of spelling in American English. (Group 2)

Standards in using language

Item 1: *Teachers should insist on formal English in the classroom, both in speaking and writing.*

A great majority of Americans do not speak formal English. They never will. Why, then, are they forever wrong and why is formal English forever "correct"? (Group 1)

English is not guided by absolutes, and an awareness of its elasticity is beneficial. (Group 1)

Statements relating to the use of formal English in descriptive writing interest me because I think language should be flexible. (Group 1)

Try for it but have to be understanding. (Group 2)

Item 23: *As soon as we take present-day usage for a guide in determining what is acceptable English, we break down all standards.*

This question is the backbone to the studying and teaching of the English language. (Group 2)

This is controversial: one of the purposes of teaching is challenged. (Group 2)

Should we teach standards, or present-day usage? (Group 2)

Item 49: *Standards in English are relative, not absolute.*

So-called "correctness" is not always so, and this should be discussed. (Group 1)

Too many teachers are too rigid in teaching grammar. (Group 3)

Item 65: Grammatical rules stated in textbooks and handbooks determine what is accepted English and what is not accepted.

Too many people believe this. (Group 1)

Would like to argue with someone on this. (Group 1)

They do, but they shouldn't. (Group 2)

Item 79: We should have an American Academy to regulate our language.

We should have such an academy to assist in development of a greater general appreciation of English among all people. (Group 1)

Item 98: Change in language is inevitable.

I hope so! (Group 2)

Most English teachers treat this topic as though it were false to assume so. (Group 1)

Structure of sentences (syntax)

Item 6: Verbless sentences are frequently effective in descriptive writing.

Too many English teachers understand nothing of this tool of emphasis. (Group 2)

In school? Out? (Group 2)

Item 78: Comma-splice sentences (independent clauses or main statements with just a comma between) have justifiable uses.

But not in school. (Group 2)

Item 62: A study of English grammar should be concerned with relationships between sentences as well as within sentences.

I had to learn "on my own." (Group 2)

Can't be. (Group 3)

Style

Item 96: In writing a summary of a story, a student has just finished explaining what the life of the main character had been like. The student then goes on: "But now Larry has nothing to look forward to except a nice-paying office job and invitations to the right parties." The writer was wrong in beginning a sentence with **but**.

(It is wrong.) It may be wrong but I often like it. (Group 2)

Because of "superstition," teachers deprive their students of an effective tool for forceful writing. (Group 2)

Item 97: The following sentence is quoted from a book review written in an English class: "Paula doesn't want Smithy to join the crowd of compromisers and money makers." The sentence should be corrected for the use of a contraction.

Later such demands will be made upon her. (Group 2)

Vocabulary

Item 17: A redundant expression cannot be standard usage.

I wouldn't like it to be but if it is, it is. (Group 1)

English is full of redundancy. (Group 1)

Reiterate is used more than iterate for repeat. (Group 2)

Item 60: The following sentence represents standard English usage: A financial arrangement was worked out between the chorus, band, and orchestra.

But not English-Teacher usage! (Group 2)

Item 86: Metaphors are used mainly in literary English.

The awareness and creation of original metaphors is an interesting way to keep language alive, poetic and communicative. (Group 1)

Item 80: A child who asks permission by saying Can I go too? should not have his English corrected by being told to say May I go too?

May is a matter of politeness, not grammar. (Group 1)

Shows stupidity of rigid standards. (Group 1)

May I go also? (Group 2)

Item 48: A college senior made the statement: "I am going to student-teach next quarter." The expression to student-teach represents a process made use of mainly in college campus English.

I hate governmentese. (Group 2)

The comments just listed represent the ideas and attitudes of individuals, not groups. Some of the comments parallel the results for the groups as reported in Chapter IV, while others either run counter to these results or give little support.

A study of the comments brings out similarities in some of the attitudes expressed. Five such similarities are stated here:

- (1) A feeling that one's own use or observation of language must be "wrong," or not good enough for some unidentified authority, is implied in statements under Items 2, 68, and 96.
- (2) Teaching that limits the student to one way only (even if this limitation is unrealistic) is supported in the first comment under Item 30 and the second under Item 36. The possibility of "unteaching" later is suggested. (Does the "unteaching" ever occur?)
- (3) The idea of in-school and out-of-school English appears in the comments for Items 6, 60, and 78, although the point of view is evidently not the same in each instance.
- (4) The pressure of a possible later demand (unfortunately, it might be a real one) is stated under Items 26, 36, and 97.
- (5) The ideas expressed under Items 3 and 22 reveal a desire for new methods in teaching English through knowing more about the development of language in the individual.

A number of comments revealed an interest in dialects as a topic. Item 75, one of the statements concerned with dialects, produced more individual expressions of opinion than any other item in the *Inquiry*, with many of the contributions coming from the college students in Group 1. However, the teachers in Group 2 also had something to say here, and one respondent from Group 3 summed it all up with the comment, "This would be a good topic for an in-service meeting."

As a whole, the results for Part II complement those for Part I through the use of a different set of methods in the study of language attitudes. Also, the comments listed in this chapter remind one that groups are made up of individuals and that there is a human side in a study.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

This study of language concepts and attitudes has two phases: (1) the development of a *Language Inquiry* consisting of 100 items validated against the opinions of ten well-recognized linguists; and (2) the administration of the *Language Inquiry* to three groups: 597 students in Illinois colleges and universities, with special emphasis on the English major; 202 public school English teachers working with student teachers in English from Illinois colleges and universities; 83 recent graduates (all English majors) in a follow-up study. The analysis of results emphasizes comparisons of responses of the linguists to the 100 items with responses of each of the groups.

Relationships in the data from many tables in the text and Appendix are summarized in Chapters IV and V. Rather than repeat content from these two chapters, the author is stating here relatively broad conclusions, assuming that the reader will be aware of the material already presented or will refer to it:

- (1) Out of the 100 items, there are many differences (27% or about one-fourth at the .01 level of significance) between responses of the linguists and responses of the college students as a whole. The number of such differences fluctuates only somewhat according to class level (academic standing) and major field. For English majors, the number of differences is 25% of the possibilities.
- (2) The number of differences between the responses of the linguists and the responses of the 202 cooperating teachers as a group is smaller than for the college students as a group (12% of the possibilities at the .01 level as compared with 27%). The number is somewhat larger for teachers in grades 7, 8, and 9 than in grades 10, 11, or 12 or in a combination of junior and senior high school grades.
- (3) On the basis of number of significant differences, the recent graduates are closer to the responses of the linguists than are the college students and English majors within the entire group of college students. However, the recent graduates are not as close as are the cooperating teachers. The figures for the statistically significant differences are 17% of the possibilities for the recent graduates as compared with 27% for the entire college group, 25% for the English majors, and 12% for the cooperating teachers.
- (4) In the follow-up study of recent graduates, the response to the items in the *Language Inquiry* proved to be very much the same the second time as it was the first, even with a year or several months intervening.

- (5) For college students, cooperating teachers, and recent graduates, no consistent pattern appears in an analysis of responses according to the number of courses in English language study.
- (6) An analysis of the items where there is a significant difference between responses of the linguists and responses of each of the three groups reveals an unrealistic approach to many details of language. There is the attitude of following a traditional rule or a rigid classification without considering the particular language situation. The comments by respondents in Chapter V support the statistical results in revealing similar attitudes, although the comments also make the reader aware of individual points of view.
- (7) An observation of the data for items frequently selected for discussion shows an absence of many items where there is a statistically significant difference between responses of the linguists and responses of the three groups. Illustrations can be found in items related to such topics as Grammatical forms and Standards in using language. The results suggest a lack of awareness on the part of many respondents (not all) as to the possibility of any other answer than theirs, and theirs might easily be the conventional, prescriptive, often unrealistic answer.

From analyzing the data presented by the study, the author has two main recommendations to make. The first is that the teaching of language in the elementary school, high school, and college must be accurate. It must be as close to the facts of the English language as it is possible to come through listening and reading, through observing the kind of language used in various situations, and through understanding the characteristics of the English language in order that a particular situation might be placed in a larger context. This has all been said many times before, but the years go by; the English language has now been spoken on another planet, and the prescriptive, authoritarian concept lingers on. Too many English teachers still take a possessive attitude toward the language they teach. Too many limit the experience that students should have with their own language by holding the language experience within the confines of textbook generalizations and exercises. The emphasis in recent years on college-bound classes from the tenth grade through the twelfth may have resulted in strengthening the hold of prescriptive, authoritarian teaching, with its neat, quick, sure answers.

The other recommendation from the study is concerned directly with the preparation of all teachers, but particularly teachers of the English language. The high school teacher influences the language attitudes of his students, but this teacher in turn has been influenced by the college that he has attended. In the preparation of English teachers, does the college provide for the kind of teaching that makes the student think, listen, and look in relation to his own language environment? How much is the student informed about the problems of usage that he will meet as a teacher? (Is this simply left to chance?) Who guides and stimulates the student in his thinking about the varieties of English? What is the nature of the English language courses required of prospective high school English teachers? Do the required courses in linguistics meet the many demands? Should not linguists, high school English teachers, and college teachers concerned with English Education study together the kind of preparation needed by the teacher of the English language? There is a job to be done, but first there is a job to be analyzed.

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TABLE A: DIFFERENCES AT .05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
 BETWEEN RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND RESPONSES
 OF COLLEGE STUDENTS, COOPERATING TEACHERS,
 AND RECENT GRADUATES
 (Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597	Cooperating teachers N = 202	Recent graduates N = 79
1			8.71
2		7.64	10.03
6	8.58		
8	8.77		
11	8.13		
12			9.14
15	7.63		
17		7.45	
27	9.21	7.98	
28		9.52	
29	9.76		
30			7.88
45			9.58
46			10.17
47		7.77	
48		8.18	
54	9.22		10.03
61		10.18	10.22
65	8.04		
72			7.48
80	9.51	7.93	
83		8.61	
94	10.20		8.29

TABLE B: DIFFERENCES AT .05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS, BY COLLEGE
CLASS AND COLLEGE MAJOR
(Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597	Sophomores N = 49	Juniors N = 175	Seniors N = 270	Graduate students N = 103	English majors N = 447	Speech majors N = 44	Journalism majors N = 55
5							7.42	9.41
6	8.58		8.51	8.19	7.92	7.79	9.70	8.44
8	8.77			9.36	8.94	8.06		9.41
11	8.13	7.38	10.12	8.53		8.33		
12					7.92		8.15	
15	7.63	7.97		8.94		8.07		
17		10.47					10.52	8.16
23			8.28					8.77
24						10.22		10.41
26						8.55		8.46
27	9.21	10.47				9.30	9.65	8.32
29	9.76	7.58	10.52	9.92		10.41	10.52	
30					9.65			
32						8.60		8.16
33				7.68				
34			9.72					
46					10.28			
48		9.86				8.35	9.70	9.41
53					10.21		9.86	7.59
54	9.22		9.78	9.78			9.70	9.41
55							9.70	8.16
61		8.79			9.95			7.56
65	8.04	10.09				7.48		
66					9.11			
72				10.46	8.59		9.70	9.41
77							8.91	10.07
78					9.09			10.41
80	9.51		8.52	9.64	9.33	9.45		9.09
83					7.59			
86			7.89				8.91	
87		9.35					8.15	7.56
88		7.97						
92			8.59	9.57		10.00	8.91	
94	10.20							9.07

TABLE C: DIFFERENCES AT .05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND COOPERATING TEACHERS,
BY LEVEL OF GRADES TAUGHT
(Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	Cooperating teachers N = 202	In grades 7, 8, 9 N = 43	In grades 10, 11, 12 N = 134	In both junior-senior high school N = 25
2	7.64			
12		10.11		
15		8.86		8.96
17	7.45			7.73
18			8.72	9.07
27	7.98		8.23	
28	9.52		8.00	
30		10.55		
33		7.62		
38			9.31	
40				10.29
47	7.77		7.57	8.30
48	8.18	10.20		
61	10.18	9.61	9.38	8.54
66		10.11		
80	7.93	7.62		
83	8.61		9.03	

TABLE D: DIFFERENCES AT .05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BETWEEN
 RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND RESPONSES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS,
 COOPERATING TEACHERS, AND RECENT GRADUATES, BY NUMBER OF
 COURSES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY
 (Chi Squares)

Language Inquiry Item Number	College students N = 597			Cooperating teachers N = 202			Recent Graduates N = 79		
	No courses N = 262	1 or 2 courses N = 275	3 or more courses N = 53	No courses N = 30	1 or 2 courses N = 72	3 or more courses N = 99	No courses N = 9	1 or 2 courses N = 37	3 or more courses N = 33
1									10.18
2				7.50		7.65	8.42	8.30	8.15
4	8.12								
5	10.07								8.53
6	9.39	8.42	7.87				8.70		
7				10.34					
8	8.10	8.22	8.63				8.70	10.44	
9							8.70		
11		9.23							
12							8.42		9.13
15			8.08			8.71			
17	10.08				7.83			8.30	
18					8.25			8.57	
26			9.40						
27	9.87	10.19	7.53			8.71			
28					7.74	8.07	8.70		
29	10.53	9.90	8.83	7.88					
30			10.38			8.35	8.42		8.15
32							8.42	9.20	
33				7.50					
34	8.99				10.22		8.68	9.17	
40									10.18
45					7.88		8.75		10.39
47						7.65	8.25		8.84
54		8.69	8.35	9.63				8.30	9.13
55	8.10								
61				8.53	7.95		8.99		
65	10.07	8.03							8.15
66									
77	9.39						8.70		
78									
80	10.14	9.62	8.41		7.88	9.28	10.05	8.24	
83	10.07			8.53	7.83	7.84			9.13
87	8.10	7.77							
94		10.51	8.76				8.42		8.15

TABLE E: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES
OF LINGUISTS, COLLEGE STUDENTS,
COOPERATING TEACHERS, AND RECENT GRADUATES

Language Inquiry Item Number	AGREE								MODERATELY AGREE								NO OPINION				Language Inquiry Item Number	
	Linguists N = 10		College Students Group 1 N = 597		Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202		Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83		Linguists N = 10		College Students Group 1 N = 597		Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202		Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83		Linguists N = 10		College Students Group 1 N = 597			
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	0	...	74	12.40	12	5.94	10	12.05	0	...	305	51.09	116	57.43	31	37.35	0	...	7	1.17	1	
2	0	...	152	25.46	37	18.32	13	15.66	0	...	102	17.09	25	12.38	14	16.87	0	...	134	22.45	2	
3	9	90.00	309	51.76	113	55.94	55	66.27	1	10.00	184	30.82	56	27.72	22	26.51	0	...	12	2.01	3	
4	0	...	49	8.21	9	4.46	3	3.61	0	...	149	24.96	55	27.23	16	19.28	2	20.00	177	29.65	4	
5	0	...	298	49.92	96	47.52	45	54.22	2	20.00	105	17.59	47	23.27	17	20.48	0	...	36	6.03	5	
6	6	60.00	179	29.98	95	47.03	37	44.58	4	40.00	137	22.95	52	25.74	19	22.89	0	...	71	11.89	6	
7	9	90.00	92	15.41	63	31.19	20	24.10	0	...	50	8.38	11	5.45	10	12.05	1	10.00	408	68.34	7	
8	0	...	62	10.39	13	6.44	6	7.23	0	...	200	33.50	56	27.72	18	21.69	0	...	18	3.02	8	
9	0	...	173	28.98	44	21.78	19	22.89	1	10.00	245	41.04	82	40.59	37	44.58	0	...	44	7.37	9	
10	0	...	35	5.86	11	5.45	5	6.02	0	...	80	13.40	22	10.89	4	4.82	1	10.00	62	10.39	10	
11	9	90.00	265	44.39	129	63.86	39	46.99	0	...	164	27.47	44	21.78	28	33.73	0	...	134	22.45	11	
12	0	...	88	14.74	15	7.43	9	10.84	0	...	95	15.91	41	20.30	13	15.66	0	...	145	24.29	12	
13	6	60.00	343	57.45	125	61.88	54	65.06	3	30.00	129	21.61	42	20.79	15	18.07	1	10.00	55	9.21	13	
14	0	...	348	58.29	102	50.50	36	43.37	0	...	124	20.77	40	19.80	26	31.33	0	...	21	3.52	14	
15	10	100.00	333	55.78	113	55.94	46	55.42	0	...	207	34.67	73	36.14	29	34.94	0	...	27	4.52	15	
16	10	100.00	422	70.69	153	75.74	71	85.54	0	...	147	24.62	43	21.29	11	13.25	0	...	11	1.84	16	
17	0	...	72	12.06	27	13.37	10	12.05	0	...	126	21.11	43	21.29	11	13.25	0	...	122	20.44	17	
18	9	90.00	162	27.14	69	34.16	27	32.53	0	...	74	12.40	21	10.40	3	3.61	0	...	250	41.88	18	
19	0	...	11	1.84	6	2.97	1	1.20	2	20.00	41	6.87	16	7.92	5	6.02	0	...	47	7.87	19	
20	1	10.00	103	17.25	43	21.29	15	18.07	0	...	66	11.06	14	6.93	8	9.64	2	20.00	115	19.26	20	
21	0	...	24	4.02	5	2.48	0	0.00	0	...	62	10.39	12	5.94	11	13.25	0	...	115	19.26	21	
22	7	70.00	341	57.12	134	66.34	53	63.86	3	30.00	168	28.14	49	24.26	21	25.30	0	...	70	11.73	22	
23	0	...	49	8.21	11	5.45	0	0.00	0	...	159	26.63	47	23.27	14	16.87	0	...	38	6.37	23	
24	0	...	30	5.03	3	1.49	1	1.20	0	...	73	12.23	12	5.94	7	8.43	0	...	110	18.43	24	
25	0	...	14	2.35	1	.50	0	0.00	0	...	50	8.38	8	3.96	3	3.61	0	...	54	9.05	25	
26	9	90.00	225	37.69	1	.50	38	45.78	1	10.00	215	36.01	108	53.47	27	32.53	0	...	39	6.53	26	
27	0	...	46	7.71	13	6.44	4	4.82	0	...	220	36.85	79	39.11	24	28.92	1	10.00	79	13.23	27	
28	0	...	58	9.72	19	9.41	7	8.43	1	10.00	88	14.74	24	11.88	5	6.02	0	...	275	46.06	28	
29	9	90.00	281	47.07	122	60.40	48	57.83	0	...	192	32.16	58	28.71	25	30.12	0	...	63	10.55	29	
30	0	...	113	18.93	26	12.87	9	10.84	0	...	181	30.32	57	28.22	26	31.33	0	...	30	5.03	30	
31	0	...	59	9.88	17	8.42	1	1.20	0	...	36	6.03	7	3.47	3	3.61	0	...	10	1.68	31	
32	0	...	194	32.50	37	18.32	29	34.94	0	...	185	30.99	40	19.80	18	21.69	0	...	19	3.18	32	
33	7	70.00	166	27.81	70	34.65	27	32.53	2	20.00	197	33.00	57	28.22	22	26.51	0	...	132	22.11	33	
34	0	...	56	9.38	25	12.38	2	2.41	0	...	62	10.39	26	12.87	8	9.64	2	20.00	254	42.55	34	
35	0	...	51	8.54	22	10.89	11	13.25	1	10.00	133	22.28	36	17.82	17	20.48	1	10.00	42	7.04	35	
36	0	...	8	1.34	3	1.49	2	2.41	0	...	40	6.70	6	2.97	2	2.41	0	...	161	26.97	36	
37	0	...	13	2.18	3	1.49	2	2.41	1	10.00	30	5.03	11	5.45	3	3.61	0	...	43	7.20	37	
38	10	100.00</td																				

TABLE E
CONCLUDED

NO OPINION		DISAGREE						OMITTED						Language Inquiry Item Number	
Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202	Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83	Linguists N = 10	College Students Group 1 N = 597	Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202	Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83	Linguists N = 10	College Students Group 1 N = 597	Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202	Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83	Linguists N = 10	College Students Group 1 N = 597	Cooperating Teachers Group 2 N = 202	Recent Graduates Group 3 N = 83		
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	
1	.50	0	..	10	100.00	206	34.51	71	35.15	42	50.60	0	..	3	.50
28	13.86	17	20.48	10	100.00	205	34.34	111	54.95	39	46.99	0	..	1	.17
2	.99	1	1.20	0	..	89	14.91	25	12.38	5	6.02	0	..	3	.50
46	22.77	20	24.10	7	70.00	216	36.18	88	43.56	42	50.60	1	10.00	6	1.01
14	6.93	9	10.84	8	80.00	152	25.46	45	22.28	12	14.46	0	..	6	1.01
10	4.95	6	7.23	0	..	206	34.51	39	19.31	21	25.30	0	..	4	.67
112	55.45	52	62.65	0	..	40	6.70	12	5.94	0	0.00	0	..	7	1.17
1	.50	3	3.61	10	100.00	313	52.43	131	64.85	56	67.47	0	..	1	.17
2	.99	2	2.41	9	90.00	131	21.94	72	35.64	23	27.71	0	..	1	.50
10	4.95	10	12.05	9	90.00	415	69.51	158	78.22	63	75.90	0	..	5	.84
20	9.90	15	18.07	1	10.00	32	5.36	8	3.96	0	0.00	0	..	2	.34
21	10.40	20	24.10	10	100.00	264	44.22	125	61.88	41	49.40	0	..	5	.84
12	5.94	5	6.02	0	..	65	10.89	20	9.90	8	9.64	0	..	3	1.49
10	4.95	6	7.23	10	100.00	98	16.42	49	24.26	15	18.07	0	..	5	.84
2	.99	4	4.82	0	..	28	4.69	13	6.44	4	4.82	0	..	1	.17
2	.99	0	..	0	..	14	2.35	4	1.98	1	1.20	0	..	1	.00
18	8.91	14	16.87	10	100.00	268	44.89	111	54.95	48	57.83	0	..	9	1.51
75	37.13	46	55.42	1	10.00	107	17.92	31	15.35	7	8.43	0	..	4	.67
8	3.96	4	4.82	8	80.00	494	82.75	170	84.16	71	85.54	0	..	4	.67
25	12.38	9	10.84	7	70.00	308	51.59	118	58.42	51	61.45	0	..	5	.84
15	7.43	13	15.66	10	100.00	387	64.82	168	83.17	57	68.67	0	..	9	1.51
12	5.94	8	9.64	0	..	14	2.35	6	2.97	1	1.20	0	..	4	.67
6	2.97	6	7.23	10	100.00	345	57.79	136	67.33	63	75.90	0	..	6	1.01
35	17.33	17	20.48	10	100.00	378	63.32	151	74.75	58	69.88	0	..	6	1.01
7	3.47	5	6.02	10	100.00	475	79.56	185	91.85	75	90.36	0	..	4	.67
61	30.20	5	6.02	0	..	113	18.93	4	1.98	11	13.25	0	..	5	.84
14	6.93	7	8.43	9	90.00	246	41.21	95	47.03	47	56.63	0	..	1	.01
77	38.12	46	55.42	9	90.00	169	28.31	80	39.60	25	30.12	0	..	7	1.17
7	3.47	6	7.25	0	..	55	9.21	14	6.93	4	4.82	1	10.00	6	1.01
5	2.48	4	4.82	10	100.00	267	44.72	113	55.94	44	53.01	0	..	6	1.01
4	1.98	2	2.41	10	100.00	487	81.57	173	85.64	76	91.57	0	..	5	.84
5	2.48	3	3.61	10	100.00	195	32.66	119	58.91	33	39.76	0	..	4	.67
41	20.30	21	25.30	1	10.00	94	15.75	31	15.35	11	13.25	0	..	8	1.34
56	27.72	35	42.17	8	80.00	218	36.52	89	44.06	38	45.78	0	..	7	1.17
6	2.97	2	2.41	8	80.00	365	61.14	136	67.33	53	63.86	0	..	6	1.01
23	11.39	11	13.25	10	100.00	381	63.82	166	82.18	67	80.72	0	..	7	1.17
11	5.45	4	4.82	9	90.00	507	84.92	176	87.13	74	89.16	0	..	4	.67
14	6.93	12	14.46	0	..	197	33.00	42	20.79	23	27.71	0	..	5	.84
10	4.95	5	6.02	10	100.00	434	72.70	132	65.35	65	78.31	0	..	6	1.01
44	21.78	21	25.30	10	100.00	234	39.20	88	43.56	30	36.14	0	..	4	1.98
23	11.39	15	18.07	0	..	169	28.31	69	34.16	26	31.33	0	..	5	.84
2	.99	2	2.41	10	100.00	415	69.51	170	84.16	64	77.11	0	..	3	.67
9	4.46	6	7.23	10	100.00	518	86.77	187	92.57	77	92.77	0	..	1	.50
1	.50	0	..	10	100.00	551	92.29	188	93.07	80	96.39	0	..	4	.67
24	11.88	20	24.10	10	100.00	371	62.14	154	76.24	40	48.19	0	..	6	1.01
38	18.81	27	32.53	0	..	76	12.73	28	13.86	10	12.05	0	..	5	.84
37	18.32	32	38.55	9	90.00	127	21.27	105	51.98	25	30.12	1	10.00	4	.67
34	16.83	11	13.25	8	80.00	134	22.45	67	33.17	21	25.30	0	..	3	.50
0	..	2	2.41	0	..	21	3.52	4	1.98	0	0.00	0	..	4	.67
6	2.97	6	7.23	9	90.00	445	74.54	177	87.62	63	75.90	0	..	6	1.01
12	5.94	3	3.61	0	..	13	2.18	17	8.42	3	3.61	0	..	0	..
3	1.49	0	..	10	100.00	555	92.96	197	97.52	81	97.59	0	..	12	2.01
11	5.45</td														

TABLE F: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS,
BY COLLEGE CLASS

Language Inquiry Item Number	AGREE								MODERATELY AGREE								NO OPINION				Language Inquiry Item Number	
	Sophomores N = 49		Juniors N = 175		Seniors N = 270		Graduates N = 103		Sophomores N = 49		Juniors N = 175		Seniors N = 270		Graduates N = 103		Sophomores N = 49		Juniors N = 175			
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	5	10.20	27	15.43	27	10.00	16	15.53	28	57.14	86	49.14	141	52.22	49	47.57	2	4.08	1	.57	1	
2	20	40.82	46	26.29	58	21.48	29	28.16	6	12.24	27	15.43	51	18.89	17	16.50	10	20.41	41	23.43	2	
3	24	48.98	81	46.29	148	54.81	57	55.34	14	28.57	58	33.14	79	29.26	34	33.01	1	2.04	5	2.86	3	
4	4	8.16	14	8.00	22	8.15	9	8.74	13	26.53	45	25.71	55	20.37	37	35.92	14	28.57	58	33.14	4	
5	22	44.90	89	50.86	131	48.52	57	55.34	8	16.33	29	16.57	50	18.52	19	18.45	2	4.08	10	5.71	5	
6	20	40.82	47	26.86	80	29.63	33	32.04	7	14.29	45	25.71	65	24.07	22	21.36	6	12.24	22	12.57	6	
7	7	14.29	21	12.00	43	15.93	21	20.39	4	8.16	14	8.00	25	9.26	7	6.80	30	61.22	122	69.71	7	
8	5	10.20	22	12.57	24	8.89	11	10.68	16	32.65	47	26.86	99	36.67	39	37.86	1	2.04	5	2.86	8	
9	13	26.53	55	31.43	82	30.37	23	22.33	19	38.78	59	33.71	110	40.74	59	57.28	8	16.33	14	8.00	9	
10	3	6.12	7	4.00	20	7.41	5	4.85	5	10.20	33	18.86	26	9.63	16	15.53	3	6.12	18	10.29	10	
11	21	42.86	67	38.29	116	42.96	61	59.22	17	34.69	43	24.57	79	29.26	26	25.24	8	16.33	47	26.86	11	
12	6	12.24	23	13.14	45	16.67	15	14.56	8	16.33	31	17.71	40	14.81	17	16.50	8	16.33	51	29.14	12	
13	28	57.14	98	56.00	151	55.93	68	66.02	13	26.53	39	22.29	57	21.11	20	19.42	2	4.08	13	7.43	13	
14	28	57.14	106	60.57	148	54.81	67	65.05	9	18.37	36	20.57	60	22.22	19	18.45	1	2.04	8	4.57	14	
15	25	51.02	107	61.14	140	51.85	63	61.17	14	28.57	55	31.43	108	40.00	31	30.10	4	8.16	7	4.00	15	
16	30	61.22	131	74.86	185	68.52	78	75.73	15	30.61	34	19.43	79	29.26	20	19.42	2	4.08	4	2.29	16	
17	6	12.24	16	9.14	31	11.48	18	17.48	7	14.29	40	22.86	54	20.00	26	25.24	14	28.57	37	21.14	17	
18	16	32.65	52	29.71	67	24.81	29	28.16	4	8.16	22	12.57	38	14.07	10	9.71	15	30.61	81	46.29	18	
19	0	0.00	5	2.86	4	1.48	2	1.94	3	6.12	13	7.43	15	5.56	10	9.71	3	6.12	12	6.86	19	
20	12	24.49	38	21.71	32	11.85	21	20.39	4	8.16	23	13.14	36	13.33	3	2.91	13	26.53	35	20.00	20	
21	0	0.00	7	4.00	9	3.33	8	7.77	7	14.29	19	10.86	27	10.00	9	8.74	10	20.41	37	21.14	21	
22	21	42.86	84	48.00	164	60.74	75	72.82	21	42.86	57	32.57	68	25.19	22	21.36	6	12.24	30	17.14	22	
23	6	12.24	19	10.86	17	6.30	7	6.80	19	38.78	43	24.57	66	24.44	31	30.10	4	8.16	15	8.57	23	
24	5	10.20	9	5.14	9	3.33	7	6.80	12	24.49	30	17.14	22	8.15	9	8.74	7	14.29	25	14.29	24	
25	0	0.00	9	5.14	3	1.11	2	1.94	6	12.24	14	8.00	22	8.15	8	7.77	7	14.29	25	14.29	25	
26	14	28.57	61	34.86	99	36.67	52	50.49	13	26.53	60	34.29	111	41.11	32	31.07	8	16.33	16	9.14	26	
27	5	10.20	23	13.14	12	4.44	6	5.83	22	44.90	70	40.00	94	34.81	36	34.95	3	6.12	28	16.00	27	
28	6	12.24	21	12.00	17	6.30	14	13.59	8	16.33	25	14.29	46	17.04	9	8.74	21	42.86	83	47.43	28	
29	24	48.98	78	44.57	125	46.30	55	53.40	18	36.73	56	32.00	83	30.74	36	34.95	2	4.08	20	11.43	29	
30	14	28.57	40	22.86	38	14.07	21	20.39	13	26.53	48	27.43	91	33.70	29	28.16	3	6.12	29	16.57	30	
31	5	10.20	21	12.00	23	8.52	11	10.68	6	12.24	12	6.86	15	5.56	3	2.91	0	0.00	6	3.43	31	
32	16	32.65	60	34.29	81	30.00	38	36.89	14	28.57	57	32.57	85	31.48	30	29.13	2	4.08	7	4.00	32	
33	17	34.69	47	26.86	68	25.19	36	34.95	16	32.65	60	34.29	90	33.33	31	30.10	8	16.33	39	22.29	33	
34	6	12.24	20	11.43	21	7.78	9	8.74	1	2.04	23	13.14	28	10.37	11	10.68	30	80	45.71	34		
35	5	10.20	12	6.86	18	6.67	16	15.53	11	22.45	40	22.86	61	22.59	21	20.39	5	10.20	14	8.00	35	
36	2	4.08	3	1.71	1	.37	2	1.94	3	6.12	16	9.14	14									

TABLE E

CONCLUDED

NO OPINION				DIAFRAGM				OMITTED				Last Inquiry Item Number	
Nonborn N = 270	Graduates N = 103	Diphtheria N = 49	Junior N = 178	Nonborn N = 270	Graduates N = 103	Diphtheria N = 49	Junior N = 178	Nonborn N = 270	Graduates N = 103	f	%		
4	1.48	0	0.00	13	26.53	60	34.29	98	36.30	37	35.92	1	2.04
72	26.67	11	10.68	12	24.49	61	34.86	88	32.59	46	44.66	0	0.00
5	1.85	1	.97	10	20.41	30	17.14	38	14.07	11	10.68	0	0.00
85	31.48	21	20.39	17	34.69	58	33.14	107	39.63	35	33.98	1	2.04
19	7.04	3	4.85	16	32.65	46	26.29	68	25.19	22	21.36	1	2.04
32	11.85	11	10.68	15	30.61	61	34.86	92	34.07	37	35.92	1	2.04
188	69.63	70	67.96	7	14.29	17	9.71	12	4.44	5	4.85	1	2.04
10	3.70	1	.97	26	53.06	100	57.14	137	50.74	52	50.49	0	0.00
19	7.04	2	1.94	8	16.33	47	26.86	58	21.48	19	18.45	0	0.00
34	12.59	7	6.80	37	75.51	116	66.29	190	70.37	75	72.82	1	2.04
69	25.56	11	10.68	3	6.12	18	10.29	6	2.22	5	4.85	0	0.00
70	25.93	16	15.53	26	53.06	69	39.43	115	42.59	55	53.40	1	2.04
33	12.22	8	7.77	5	10.20	24	13.71	28	10.37	7	6.80	1	2.04
10	3.70	2	1.94	10	20.41	24	13.71	52	19.26	14	13.59	1	2.04
13	4.81	3	2.91	6	12.24	6	3.43	9	3.33	6	5.83	0	0.00
3	1.11	2	1.94	2	4.08	6	3.43	3	1.11	3	2.91	0	0.00
58	21.48	13	12.62	21	42.86	80	45.71	124	45.93	45	43.69	1	2.04
113	41.85	41	39.81	13	26.53	20	11.43	52	19.26	23	22.33	1	2.04
24	8.89	7	6.80	43	87.76	145	82.86	226	83.70	83	80.58	0	0.00
49	18.15	18	17.48	19	38.78	79	45.14	152	56.30	60	58.25	1	2.04
56	20.74	13	12.62	31	63.27	109	62.29	177	65.56	72	69.90	1	2.04
31	11.48	3	2.91	0	..	4	2.29	7	2.59	3	2.91	1	2.04
16	5.93	3	2.91	19	38.78	98	56.00	170	62.96	61	59.22	1	2.04
55	20.37	24	23.30	24	48.98	111	63.43	184	68.15	61	59.22	1	2.04
18	6.67	4	3.88	35	71.43	127	72.57	227	84.07	89	86.41	1	2.04
11	4.07	4	3.88	13	26.53	38	21.71	48	17.78	15	14.56	1	2.04
36	13.33	12	11.65	18	36.73	53	30.29	128	47.41	48	46.60	1	2.04
130	48.15	42	40.78	13	26.53	46	26.29	76	28.15	36	34.95	1	2.04
32	11.85	9	8.74	4	8.16	21	12.00	28	10.37	3	2.91	1	2.04
19	7.04	2	1.94	18	36.73	81	46.29	122	45.19	49	47.57	1	2.04
4	1.48	0	0.00	37	75.51	136	77.71	228	84.44	88	85.44	1	2.04
9	3.33	1	.97	16	32.65	51	29.14	95	35.19	34	33.01	1	2.04
69	25.56	16	15.53	7	14.29	29	16.57	41	15.19	18	17.48	1	2.04
112	41.48	33	32.04	11	22.45	51	29.14	109	40.37	48	46.60	1	2.04
15	5.56	8	7.77	27	55.10	109	62.29	175	64.81	57	55.34	1	2.04
76	28.15	19	18.45	31	63.27	102	58.29	177	65.56	74	71.84	1	2.04
18	6.67	3	2.91	40	81.63	142	81.14	239	88.52	89	86.41	1	2.04
29	10.74	6	5.83	22	44.90	67	38.29	83	30.74	25	24.27	1	2.04
14	5.19	4	3.88	30	61.22	127	72.57	211	78.15	69	66.99	1	2.04
46	17.04	18	17.48	20	40.82	61	34.86	109	40.37	46	44.66	1	2.04
34	12.59	7	6.80	13	26.53	46	26.29	75	27.78	37	35.92	1	2.04
11	4.07	1	.97	26	53.06	118	67.43	196	72.59	78	75.73	1	2.04
14	5.19	3	2.91	40	81.63	146	83.43	242	89.63	93	90.29	1	2.04
3	1.11	2	1.94	45	91.84	160	91.43	254	94.07	95	92.23	1	2.04
56	20.74	13	12.62	31	63.27	107	61.14	170	62.96	64	62.14	1	2.04
95	35.19	27	26.21	7	14.29	19	10.86	29	10.74	21	20.39	2	4.08
103	38.15	25	24.27	9	18.37	34	19.43	52	19.26	34	33.01	1	2.04
32	11.85	8	7.77	14	28.57	37	21.14	54	20.00	29	28.16	1	2.04
11	4.07	2	1.94	4	8.16	11	6.29	5	1.85	1	2.04	0	0.00
20	7.41	8	7.77	31	63.27	129	73.71	210	77.78	78	75.73	1	2.04
17	6.30	7	6.80	1	2.04	3	1.71	5	1.85	3	2.91	1	2.04
6	2.22	0	0.00	44	89.80	163	93.14	255	94.44	94	91.26	1	2.04
30	11.11	8	7.77	24	48.98	80	45.71	130	48.15	55	53.40	1	2.04
87	32.22	20	19.42	26	53.06	85	48.57	134	49.63	62	60.19	0	0.00
91	33.70	28	27.18	29	59.18	98	56.00	161	59.63	63	61.17	0	0.00
12	4.44	3	2.91	44	89.80	151	86.29	246	91.11	95	92.23	1	2.04
7	2.59	0	0.00	26	53.06	93	53.14	161	59.63	61	59.22	0	0.00
22	8.15	7	6.80	2	4.08	11	6.29	6	2.22	9	8.74	0	0.00
16	5.93	4	3.88	32	65.31	113	64.57</td						

TABLE 6. FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS,
BY COLLEGE MAJOR

Lang. Inquiry Item Number	AGREE								MODERATELY AGREE								NO OPINION				Lang. Inquiry Item Number
	Linguistic N = 10		English N = 447		Speech N = 44		Journalism N = 85		Linguistic N = 10		English N = 447		Speech N = 44		Journalism N = 85		Linguistic N = 10		English N = 447		
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	0	...	47	10.81	5	11.36	12	21.82	0	...	226	50.56	27	61.36	24	43.64	0	...	3	.67	1
2	9	90.00	100	22.37	13	29.55	20	36.36	0	...	81	18.12	7	15.91	6	10.91	0	...	107	23.94	2
3	9	90.00	236	52.80	21	47.73	29	52.73	1	10.00	145	32.44	14	31.82	11	20.00	0	...	10	2.24	3
4	0	...	40	8.95	5	11.36	1	1.82	0	...	106	23.71	14	31.82	17	30.91	2	20.00	137	30.65	4
5	0	...	224	50.11	21	47.73	27	49.09	2	20.00	86	19.24	7	15.91	9	16.36	0	...	27	6.04	5
6	6	60.00	137	30.65	10	22.73	15	27.27	4	40.00	110	24.61	10	22.73	12	21.82	0	...	48	10.74	6
7	9	90.00	65	14.54	7	15.91	12	21.82	0	...	38	8.50	4	9.09	5	9.09	1	10.00	316	70.59	7
8	0	...	42	9.40	6	13.64	7	12.73	0	...	150	33.56	14	31.82	18	32.73	0	...	10	2.24	8
9	0	...	127	28.41	14	31.82	16	29.09	1	10.00	184	41.16	19	43.18	22	40.00	0	...	32	7.16	9
10	0	...	25	5.59	2	4.55	3	5.45	0	...	57	12.75	11	25.00	6	10.91	1	10.00	49	10.96	10
11	9	90.00	196	43.85	19	43.18	26	47.27	0	...	127	28.41	12	27.27	15	27.27	0	...	101	22.60	11
12	0	...	64	14.32	10	22.73	6	10.91	0	...	77	17.23	5	11.36	4	7.27	0	...	104	23.27	12
13	6	60.00	262	58.61	26	59.09	28	50.91	3	30.00	101	22.60	6	13.64	10	18.18	1	10.00	37	8.28	13
14	0	...	257	57.49	30	68.18	29	52.73	0	...	91	20.36	7	15.91	13	23.64	0	...	14	3.13	14
15	10	100.00	244	54.59	28	63.64	37	67.27	0	...	161	36.02	12	27.27	16	29.09	0	...	20	4.47	15
16	10	100.00	314	70.25	33	75.00	40	72.73	0	...	114	25.50	10	22.73	11	20.00	0	...	8	1.79	16
17	0	...	50	11.19	9	20.45	7	12.73	0	...	87	19.46	13	29.55	10	18.18	0	...	95	21.25	17
18	9	90.00	126	28.19	11	25.00	12	21.82	0	...	54	12.08	6	13.64	7	12.73	0	...	189	42.28	18
19	0	...	8	1.79	2	4.55	0	...	2	20.00	32	7.16	2	4.55	5	9.09	0	...	28	6.26	19
20	1	10.00	70	15.66	13	29.55	14	25.45	0	...	56	12.53	2	4.55	3	5.45	2	20.00	87	19.46	20
21	0	...	16	3.58	2	4.55	4	7.27	0	...	44	9.84	4	9.09	6	10.91	0	...	92	20.58	21
22	7	70.00	254	56.82	30	68.18	33	60.00	3	30.00	127	28.41	11	25.00	13	23.64	0	...	56	12.53	22
23	0	...	33	7.38	6	13.64	4	7.27	0	...	107	23.94	19	34.55	0	...	23	5.15	23		
24	0	...	18	4.03	3	6.82	3	5.45	0	...	51	11.41	10	22.73	2	3.64	0	...	80	17.90	24
25	0	...	9	2.01	2	4.55	1	1.82	0	...	38	8.50	7	15.91	1	1.82	0	...	38	8.50	25
26	9	90.00	173	38.70	14	31.82	19	34.55	1	10.00	163	36.47	18	40.91	19	34.55	0	...	29	6.49	26
27	0	...	32	7.16	7	15.91	2	3.64	0	...	167	37.36	20	45.45	18	32.73	1	10.00	53	11.86	27
28	0	...	39	8.72	12	27.27	4	7.27	1	10.00	69	15.44	4	9.09	8	14.55	0	...	193	43.18	28
29	9	90.00	216	48.32	19	43.18	27	49.09	0	...	139	31.10	17	38.64	15	27.27	0	...	50	11.19	29
30	0	...	74	16.55	11	25.00	14	25.45	0	...	136	30.43	14	31.82	14	25.45	0	...	19	4.25	30
31	0	...	44	9.84	6	13.64	6	10.91	0	...	30	6.71	1	2.27	3	5.45	0	...	7	1.57	31
32	0	...	149	33.33	15	34.09	12	21.82	0	...	142	31.77	17	38.64	14	25.45	0	...	15	3.36	32
33	7	70.00	123	27.52	16	36.36	16	29.91	2	20.00	158	35.35	12	27.27	14	25.45	2	20.00	179	40.04	34
34	0	...	38	8.50	4	9.09	7	12.73	0	...	47	10.51	7	15.91	4	7.27	2	20.00	34	7.61	35
35	0	...	40	8.95	3	6.82	5	9.09	1	10.00	103	23.04	9	20.45	12	21.82	1	10.00	108	24.16	36
36	0	...	4	.89	1	2.27	1	1.82	0	...	32	7.16	4	9.09	3	5.45	0	...	36	8.05	37
37	0	...	7	1.57	2	1.55	3	5.45	1	10.00	19	4.25	1	2.27	4	7.27	0	...	40	8.95	38
38	10	100.00	121	27.07	13	29.55	10	18.18	0	...											

TABLE G: (CONCLUDED)

NO OPINION				DISAGREE						OMITTED						Final Question Inquiry Item Number				
Speech N = 44		Journalism N = 55		Linguistics N = 10		English N = 447		Speech N = 44		Journalism N = 55		Linguistics N = 10		English N = 447		Speech N = 44		Journalism N = 55		
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
0	27.27	2	3.64	10	100.00	158	37.58	12	27.27	17	30.91	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	1
12	27.27	7	12.73	10	100.00	157	35.12	12	27.27	22	40.00	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	2
0	20.45	2	3.64	0	...	53	12.30	9	20.45	13	23.64	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	3
9	20.45	13	23.64	7	70.00	161	36.02	16	36.36	24	43.64	1	10.00	3	.67	0	...	0	...	4
1	2.27	4	7.27	8	80.00	106	23.71	15	34.09	15	27.27	0	...	4	.89	0	...	0	...	5
6	13.64	7	12.73	0	...	151	33.78	18	40.91	20	36.36	0	...	1	.22	0	...	1	1.82	6
25	56.82	32	58.18	0	...	24	5.37	8	18.18	6	10.91	0	...	4	.89	0	...	0	...	7
0	2.27	4	7.27	10	100.00	243	54.36	24	54.55	26	47.27	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	8
3	6.82	4	7.27	9	90.00	102	22.82	8	18.18	13	23.64	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	9
3	6.82	5	9.09	9	90.00	315	70.47	28	63.64	40	72.73	0	...	1	.22	0	...	1	1.82	10
10	22.73	10	18.18	1	10.00	23	5.15	3	6.82	4	7.27	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	11
7	15.91	26	47.27	10	100.00	200	44.74	22	50.00	19	34.55	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	12
5	11.36	10	18.18	0	...	46	10.29	6	13.64	6	10.91	0	...	1	.22	1	2.27	1	1.82	13
2	4.55	4	7.27	10	100.00	82	18.34	5	11.36	9	16.36	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	14
1	2.27	2	3.64	0	...	22	4.92	3	6.82	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	15
1	2.27	1	1.82	0	...	11	2.46	0	...	3	5.45	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	16
3	6.82	10	18.18	10	100.00	208	46.53	19	43.18	28	50.91	0	...	7	1.57	0	...	0	...	17
17	38.64	27	49.09	1	10.00	77	17.23	10	22.73	9	16.36	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	18
6	13.64	6	10.91	8	80.00	378	84.56	34	77.27	44	80.00	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	19
13	29.55	5	9.09	7	70.00	232	51.90	16	36.36	33	60.00	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	20
6	13.64	9	16.36	10	100.00	290	64.88	31	70.45	36	65.45	0	...	5	1.12	1	2.27	0	...	21
2	4.55	6	10.91	0	...	9	2.01	1	2.27	3	5.45	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	22
3	6.82	5	9.09	10	100.00	282	63.09	16	36.36	27	49.09	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	23
4	9.09	17	30.91	10	100.00	296	66.22	27	61.36	33	60.00	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	24
8	18.18	5	9.09	10	100.00	361	80.76	27	61.36	48	87.27	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	25
2	4.55	4	7.27	0	...	80	17.90	10	22.73	13	23.64	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	26
2	4.55	13	23.64	9	90.00	192	42.95	15	34.09	22	40.00	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	27
23	52.27	35	63.64	9	90.00	143	31.99	5	11.36	8	14.55	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	28
3	6.82	8	14.55	0	...	39	8.72	5	11.36	5	9.09	1	10.00	3	.67	0	...	0	...	29
0	...	6	10.91	10	100.00	215	48.10	19	43.18	21	38.18	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	30
1	2.27	1	1.82	10	100.00	364	81.43	36	81.82	45	81.82	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	31
0	2.27	1	1.82	10	100.00	140	31.32	12	27.27	28	50.91	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	32
11	25.00	15	27.27	1	10.00	74	16.55	5	11.36	10	18.18	0	...	5	1.12	0	...	0	...	33
17	28.64	36	65.45	8	80.00	179	40.04	16	36.36	8	14.55	0	...	4	.89	0	...	0	...	34
2	4.55	4	7.27	8	80.00	267	59.73	30	68.18	34	61.82	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	35
14	31.82	18	32.73	10	100.00	300	67.11	25	56.82	33	60.00	0	...	3	.67	0	...	0	...	36
2	4.55	2	3.64	9	90.00	384	85.91	39	88.64	46	83.64	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	37
3	6.82	6	10.91	0	...	136	30.43	18	40.91	22	40.00	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	38
0	4	7.27	10	100.00	331	74.05	32	72.73	38	69.09	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	39	
7	15.91	11	20.00	10	100.00	177	39.60	16	36.36	24	43.64	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	40
4	9.09	4	7.27	0	...	121	27.07	14	31.82	21	38.18	0	...	2	.45	0	...	0	...	41
2	4.55	4	7.27	10	100.00	318	71.14	27	61.36	35	63.64	0	...	1	.22	0	...	0	...	42
5	11.36	7</td																		

TABLE II

**FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES
OF COOPERATING TEACHERS BY LEVEL OF GRADING STAFF**

Line- Number Inquiry Item Number	AGREE				MODERATELY AGREE				NO OPINION				Final Inquiry Item Number			
	JUNIOR N = 10		Grades 7, 8, and 9 N = 43		Grades 10, 11, and 12 N = 134		Both Junior & Senior High School N = 28		JUNIOR N = 10		Grades 7, 8, and 9 N = 43		Grades 10, 11, and 12 N = 134		Both Junior & Senior High School N = 28	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	0	...	4	9.30	7	5.22	1	4.00	0	...	25	38.14	73	54.48	17	68.00
2	0	...	7	16.28	27	20.15	3	12.00	0	...	9	20.93	11	8.21	5	20.00
3	9	90.00	18	41.86	76	56.72	18	72.00	1	10.00	16	37.21	36	26.87	8	20.00
4	0	...	1	2.33	8	5.97	0	...	0	...	12	27.91	35	26.12	7	28.00
5	0	...	18	41.86	63	47.01	16	64.00	2	20.00	11	25.58	29	21.64	7	28.00
6	6	60.00	17	39.53	68	50.75	11	44.00	4	40.00	15	34.88	29	21.64	8	32.00
7	9	90.00	12	27.91	46	34.33	5	20.00	0	...	1	2.33	8	5.97	1	4.00
8	0	...	4	9.30	9	6.72	0	...	0	...	14	32.56	30	22.39	11	44.00
9	0	...	10	23.26	27	20.15	7	28.00	1	10.00	17	39.53	59	44.03	7	28.00
10	0	...	2	4.65	7	5.22	2	8.00	0	...	7	16.28	14	10.45	1	4.00
11	9	90.00	25	58.14	87	64.93	17	68.00	0	...	8	18.60	31	23.13	5	20.00
12	0	...	5	11.63	8	5.97	1	4.00	0	...	10	23.26	26	19.40	5	20.00
13	6	60.00	26	60.47	87	64.93	12	48.00	3	30.00	8	18.60	28	20.90	6	24.00
14	0	...	23	53.49	63	47.01	16	64.00	0	...	12	27.91	26	19.40	2	8.00
15	10	100.00	20	46.51	82	61.19	11	44.00	0	...	17	39.53	45	33.58	11	44.00
16	10	100.00	34	79.07	100	74.63	19	76.00	0	...	7	16.28	30	22.39	6	24.00
17	0	...	7	16.28	18	13.43	2	8.00	0	...	8	18.60	28	20.90	7	28.00
18	9	90.00	7	16.28	54	40.30	8	32.00	0	...	7	16.28	11	8.21	3	12.00
19	0	...	1	2.33	3	2.24	2	8.00	2	20.00	4	9.30	11	8.21	1	4.00
20	1	10.00	7	16.28	32	23.88	4	16.00	0	...	6	13.95	5	3.73	2	8.00
21	0	...	2	4.65	3	2.24	0	...	0	...	2	4.65	8	5.97	1	4.00
22	7	70.00	27	62.79	87	64.93	20	80.00	3	30.00	11	25.58	33	24.63	4	16.00
23	0	...	2	4.65	8	5.97	1	4.00	0	...	10	23.26	31	23.13	6	24.00
24	0	...	1	2.33	2	1.49	0	...	0	...	2	4.65	9	6.72	0	...
25	0	...	0	...	1	.75	0	...	0	...	4	9.30	4	2.99	0	...
26	9	90.00	23	53.49	70	52.24	15	60.00	1	10.00	12	27.91	47	35.07	3	12.00
27	0	...	2	4.65	9	6.72	1	4.00	0	...	10	23.26	54	40.30	15	60.00
28	0	...	2	4.65	15	11.19	2	8.00	1	10.00	4	9.30	17	12.69	3	12.00
29	9	90.00	23	53.49	85	63.43	14	56.00	0	...	14	32.56	37	27.61	8	32.00
30	0	...	7	16.28	15	11.19	4	16.00	0	...	15	34.88	37	27.61	4	16.00
31	0	...	2	4.65	12	8.96	3	12.00	0	...	1	2.33	3	2.24	3	12.00
32	0	...	8	18.60	24	17.91	5	20.00	0	...	10	23.26	25	18.66	5	20.00
33	7	70.00	9	20.93	51	38.06	10	40.00	2	20.00	18	41.86	34	25.37	5	20.00
34	0	...	6	13.95	16	11.94	3	12.00	0	...	5	11.63	19	14.18	2	8.00
35	0	...	4	9.30	13	9.70	4	16.00	1	10.00	10	23.26	24	17.91	2	8.00
36	0	...	2	4.65	1	.75	0	...	0	...	2	4.65	4	2.99	0	...
37	0	...	0	...	3	2.24	0	...	1	10.00	3	6.98	5	3.73	2	8.00
38	10	100.00	15	34.88	67	50.00	8	32.00	0	...	15	34.88	36	26.87	5	20.00
39	0	...	3	6.98	12	8.96	3	12.00	0	...	6	13.95	29	21.64	6	24.00
40	0	...	6	13.95	28	20.90	4	16.00	0	...	4	9.30	19	14.18	5	20.00
41	10	100.00	16	37.21	57	42.54	9	36.00	0	...	6	13.95	15	11.19	3	12.00
42	0	...	2	4.65	6	4.48	1	4.00	0	...	8	18.60	8	5.97	2	8.00
43	0	...	1	2.33	1	.75	0	...	0	...	2	4.65	0	...	4	9.30
44	0	...	1	2.33	0	...	1	4.00	0	...	2	4.65	4	2.99	3	12.00
45	0	...	4	9.30	6	4.48	1	4.00	0	...	2	4.65	9	6.72	1	4.00
46	9	90.00	12	27.91	76	56.72	13	52.00	1	10.00	8	18.60	20	14.93	2	8.00
47	0	...	7	16.28	16	11.94	3	12.00	0	...	4	9.30	22	16.42	6	24.00
48	1	10.00	15	34.88	47	35.07	8	32.00	0	...	7	16.28	17	12.69	4	16.00
49	8	80.00	38	88.37	109	81.34	20	80.00	2	20.00	5	11.63	22	16.42	5	20.00
50	1	10.00	1</													

TABLE II

TABLE II

		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II	
		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II	
		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II		TABLE II	
Grade 10 N = 144	Grade 11, 12, and 13 N = 144	Both Junior & Senior High School N = 288	Input to 10	Both Grade 10 and 11 N = 144	Both Grade 10 and 11 N = 144	Both Junior & Senior High School N = 288	Input to 10	Both Grade 10 and 11 N = 144	Input to 10	Both Grade 10 and 11 N = 144	Input to 10	Both Grade 10 and 11 N = 144	Both Junior & Senior High School N = 288	Input to 10	
1	.75	0	100.00	13	30.24	32	38.81	2	28.00	0	...	1	2.33	1	.75
16	11.04	3	12.00	10	100.00	17	30.51	20	38.96	14	30.00	0	...	1	0.75
1	.75	1	4.00	0	...	7	16.28	17	12.69	1	4.00	0	10.00	2	4.65
30	22.30	4	16.00	7	70.00	15	34.88	59	44.03	13	52.00	1	10.00	2	4.65
8	5.07	0	8.00	8	80.00	9	20.93	34	25.37	2	8.00	0	...	0	...
4	2.00	2	8.00	0	...	7	16.28	28	20.90	3	12.00	0	...	5	3.75
70	52.24	18	72.00	0	...	4	9.30	8	5.97	0	...	1	2.33	2	1.49
0	...	0	...	10	100.00	23	53.49	95	70.90	14	56.00	0	...	0	4.00
1	.75	0	...	9	90.00	13	30.23	47	35.07	11	44.00	0	...	1	4.00
6	4.48	1	4.00	9	90.00	30	69.77	107	79.85	21	84.00	0	...	1	2.33
10	7.46	3	12.00	1	10.00	2	4.65	6	4.48	0	...	1	2.33	0	...
9	6.72	3	12.00	10	100.00	19	44.19	91	67.91	16	64.00	0	...	0	...
9	6.72	1	4.00	0	...	5	11.63	8	5.97	6	24.00	0	...	1	2.33
7	5.22	1	4.00	10	100.00	5	11.63	38	28.36	6	24.00	0	...	1	2.33
1	.75	1	4.00	0	...	5	11.63	6	4.48	2	8.00	0	...	0	...
2	1.49	0	...	2	4.65	2	1.49	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	1.49
13	9.70	4	16.00	10	100.00	24	55.81	74	55.22	12	48.00	0	...	2	4.65
48	35.82	11	44.00	1	10.00	11	25.58	17	12.69	2	8.00	0	...	1	2.33
5	3.73	0	8.00	34	79.07	114	85.07	22	88.00	0	...	1	2.33	4	2.99
16	11.94	3	12.00	7	70.00	23	53.49	80	59.70	16	64.00	0	...	1	0.75
8	5.97	1	4.00	10	100.00	32	74.42	114	85.07	23	92.00	0	...	1	2.33
10	7.46	1	4.00	0	...	2	4.65	4	2.99	0	...	1	2.33	0	...
5	3.73	0	...	10	100.00	27	62.79	90	67.16	18	72.00	0	...	2	4.65
17	12.69	3	12.00	10	100.00	24	55.81	106	79.10	22	88.00	0	...	1	2.33
3	2.24	1	4.00	10	100.00	35	81.40	126	94.03	24	96.00	0	...	1	2.33
1	.75	2	8.00	0	...	6	13.95	16	11.94	5	20.00	0	...	1	2.33
8	5.97	2	8.00	9	90.00	26	60.47	63	47.01	7	28.00	0	...	1	2.33
43	32.09	7	28.00	9	90.00	8	18.60	58	43.28	13	52.00	0	...	1	0.75
2	1.49	1	4.00	0	...	1	2.33	10	7.46	2	8.00	1	10.00	1	2.33
2	1.49	1	4.00	10	100.00	18	41.86	80	59.70	16	64.00	0	...	1	2.33
3	2.24	0	...	10	100.00	38	88.37	116	86.57	19	76.00	0	...	1	2.33
5	3.73	0	...	10	100.00	24	55.81	80	59.70	15	60.00	0	...	1	0.75
28	20.90	4	16.00	1	10.00	6	13.95	20	14.93	5	20.00	0	...	2	4.65
32	23.88	12	48.00	8	80.00	18	41.86	63	47.01	8	32.00	0	...	1	2.33
5	3.73	1	4.00	8	80.00	27	62.79	91	67.91	18	72.00	0	...	2	4.65
15	11.19	1	4.00	10	100.00	30	69.77	113	84.33	23	92.00	0	...	1	0.75
6	4.48	1	4.00	9	90.00	35	81.40	120	89.55	22	88.00	0	...	1	2.33
7	5.22	3	12.00	0	...	8	18.60	24	17.91	9	36.00	0	...	1	2.33
7	5.22	0	...	10	100.00	30	69.77	86	64.18	16	64.00	0	...	1	0.75
29	21.64	6	24.00	10	100.00	22	51.16	55	41.04	10	40.00	0	...	3	2.24
13	9.70	3	12.00	0	...	13	30.23	47	35.07	9	36.00	0	...	2	1.49
2	1.49	0	...	10	100.00	32	74.42	116	86.57	22	88.00	0	...	2	1.49
5	3.73	0	...	10	100.00	35	81.40	128	95.52	25	100.00	0	...	0	...
1	.75	0	...	10	100.00	39	90.70	129	96.27	21	84.00	0	...	1	2.33
12	8.96	2	8.00	10	100.00	25	58.14	107	79.85	21	84.00	0	...	1	2.33
18	13.43	7	28.00	0	...	9	20.93	16	11.94	3	12.00	0	...	4	2.99
25	18.66	5	20.00	9	90.00	24	55.81	70	52.24	11	44.00	1	10.00	1	0.75
19	14.18	5	20.00	8	80.00	10	23.26	49	36.57	8	32.00	0	...	1	2.33
19	14.18	5	20.00	8	80.00	10	23.26	49	36.57	8	32.00	0	...	1	2.33
0	3.73	1	4.00	0	...	0	2.24	3	2.24	0	...	1	2.33	0	...
5	3.														

TABLE I PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS PERIODS OF THE PREDICTED TIME SPENT IN THE CLASS BY NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS AND SUBJECT

Item Number	AVERAGE						RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL						NON-RESIDENTIAL						Item Number	
	Population N = 10		Net Number N = 84		Learner Population N = 293		Non-Mate Population N = 262		Population N = 10		Net Number N = 84		Learner Population N = 293		Non-Mate Population N = 262		Population N = 10			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	0	0.00	9	16.08	30	13.00	20	11.07	0	0.00	22	41.31	148	53.82	130	49.61	0	0.00	1	1.80
2	0	0.00	17	32.08	60	28.00	58	24.81	0	0.00	11	20.75	53	10.27	37	14.12	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	9	90.00	17	32.08	146	53.09	142	54.20	1	10.00	28	47.17	85	30.91	72	27.48	2	20.00	19	35.85
4	0	0.00	3	5.66	24	8.73	22	8.40	0	0.00	17	32.08	70	25.45	59	22.92	0	0.00	4	7.55
5	0	0.00	29	54.72	138	50.18	129	49.24	2	20.00	5	9.43	54	19.64	47	17.94	0	0.00	10	18.87
6	6	60.00	16	30.19	89	32.36	74	28.24	4	40.00	9	16.98	57	20.73	69	26.34	1	10.00	36	67.92
7	9	90.00	6	11.32	40	14.55	46	17.56	0	0.00	8	15.09	26	9.45	17	6.49	0	0.00	2	3.77
8	0	0.00	10	18.87	29	10.55	20	7.63	0	0.00	14	26.42	90	32.73	96	36.64	0	0.00	6	11.32
9	0	0.00	13	24.53	80	29.09	80	30.53	1	10.00	29	54.72	126	45.82	90	34.33	1	10.00	5	9.43
10	0	0.00	2	3.77	15	5.45	18	6.87	0	0.00	9	16.98	40	14.55	29	11.07	1	10.00	10	18.87
11	9	90.00	23	43.40	113	41.09	124	47.33	0	0.00	17	32.08	84	30.55	64	24.43	0	0.00	14	26.42
12	0	0.00	5	9.43	38	13.82	42	16.03	0	0.00	16	30.19	42	15.27	38	14.50	1	10.00	4	7.55
13	6	60.00	23	43.40	168	61.09	150	57.25	3	30.00	15	28.30	61	22.18	52	19.85	0	0.00	1	1.89
14	0	0.00	34	64.15	159	57.82	152	58.02	0	0.00	9	16.98	60	21.82	53	20.23	0	0.00	1	1.89
15	10	100.00	31	58.49	159	57.82	142	54.20	0	0.00	19	35.85	89	32.36	98	37.40	0	0.00	1	1.89
16	10	100.00	40	75.47	197	71.64	183	69.85	0	0.00	12	22.64	69	25.09	66	25.19	0	0.00	11	20.75
17	0	0.00	5	9.43	25	9.09	41	15.65	0	0.00	12	22.64	62	22.55	51	19.47	0	0.00	28	52.83
18	9	90.00	8	15.09	87	31.64	67	25.57	0	0.00	3	5.66	42	15.27	29	11.07	0	0.00	4	7.55
19	0	0.00	2	3.77	5	1.82	4	1.53	2	20.00	3	5.66	16	5.82	22	8.40	2	20.00	10	18.87
20	1	10.00	9	16.98	51	18.55	41	15.65	0	0.00	4	7.55	33	12.00	29	11.07	1	10.00	21	28.30
21	0	0.00	2	3.77	11	4.00	9	3.44	0	0.00	3	5.66	32	11.64	26	9.92	0	0.00	6	11.32
22	7	70.00	35	66.04	151	54.91	156	59.54	3	30.00	12	22.64	88	32.00	63	24.05	0	0.00	5	9.43
23	0	0.00	7	13.21	19	6.91	21	8.02	0	0.00	12	22.64	83	30.18	37	14.12	0	0.00	12	22.64
24	0	0.00	5	9.43	14	5.09	10	3.82	0	0.00	7	13.21	28	10.18	23	8.78	0	0.00	5	9.43
25	0	0.00	1	1.89	6	2.18	7	2.67	0	0.00	7	13.21	20	7.27	97	37.02	0	0.00	5	9.43
26	9	90.00	17	32.08	101	36.73	106	40.46	1	10.00	20	37.74	97	35.27	91	34.73	1	10.00	9	16.98
27	0	0.00	5	9.43	22	8.00	19	7.25	0	0.00	20	37.74	108	39.27	35	13.36	0	0.00	29	54.72
28	0	0.00	6	11.32	22	8.00	29	11.07	1	10.00	7	13.21	44	16.00	35	13.36	0	0.00	5	9.43
29	9	90.00	22	41.51	128	46.55	129	49.24	0	0.00	22	41.51	102	37.09	66	25.19	0	0.00	6	11.32
30	0	0.00	12	22.64	51	18.55	46	17.56	0	0.00	18	33.96	85	30.91	76	29.01	0	0.00	31	32.08
31	0	0.00	6	11.32	24	8.73	29	11.07	0	0.00	3	5.66	20	7.27	12	4.58	0	0.00	2	3.77
32	0	0.00	20	37.74	88	32.00	82	31.30	0	0.00	12	22.64	92	33.45	82	31.30	0	0.00	13	24.50
33	7	70.00	14	26.42	80	29.09	74	28.24	2	20.00	18	33.96	96	34.91	79	30.15	0	0.00	25	47.17
34	0	0.00	7	13.21	27	9.82	21	8.02	0	0.00	6	11.32	23	8.36	33	12.60	2	20.00	6	11.32
35	0	0.00	2	3.77	20	7.27	27	10.31	1	10.00	11	20.75	65	23.64	55	20.99	1	10.00	11	20.75
36	0	0.00	2	3.77	4	1.45	1	.38	0	0.00	6	11.32	19	6.91	14	5.34	0	0.00	8	15.09
37	0	0.00	1	1.89	4	1.45	7	2.67	1	10.00	4	7.55	14	5.09	12	4.58	0	0.00	9	16.98
38	10	100.00	17	32.08	64	23.27	75	28.63	0	0.00	14									

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Table I
Estimated Tax Rates by Income Level

Income Brackets From Number	Year 1960				Year 1961				Year 1962				Year 1963				Income Brackets To Number	
	Report 1 \$100	Report 2 \$100	Report 3 \$100	Report 4 \$100	Report 1 \$100	Report 2 \$100	Report 3 \$100	Report 4 \$100	Report 1 \$100	Report 2 \$100	Report 3 \$100	Report 4 \$100	Report 1 \$100	Report 2 \$100	Report 3 \$100	Report 4 \$100		
1	0	4	10.00	4	5.56	5	5.05	5	5.56	41	50.64	38	38.90	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	8	26.67	10	13.89	19	19.19	0	0	11	15.28	10	10.10	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	90.00	16	53.33	44	61.11	53	53.54	1	10.00	4	13.33	16	22.22	30	30.30	0	3
4	0	1	3.33	3	4.17	5	5.05	0	0	5	16.67	21	29.17	29	29.20	2	20.00	11
5	0	18	60.00	32	44.44	46	46.46	2	20.00	3	10.00	20	27.78	24	34.24	0	3	10.00
6	0	60.00	15	50.00	42	58.33	37	37.37	4	40.00	8	26.67	13	18.06	31	31.31	0	1
7	0	90.00	0	30.00	21	29.17	33	33.33	0	0	1	3.33	4	5.56	6	6.96	1	3.33
8	0	1	3.33	4	5.56	8	8.08	0	0	5	16.67	18	25.00	33	33.33	0	1	3.33
9	0	8	26.67	13	18.06	22	22.22	1	10.00	18	60.00	23	31.94	41	41.41	0	0	0
10	0	1	3.33	3	4.17	7	7.07	0	0	4	13.33	4	5.56	14	14.14	1	10.00	0
11	9	90.00	19	63.33	48	66.67	61	61.62	0	0	7	23.33	14	19.44	23	23.23	0	4
12	0	3	10.00	4	5.56	8	8.08	0	0	3	10.00	15	20.83	23	23.23	0	5	
13	6	60.00	20	66.67	50	69.44	54	54.55	3	30.00	5	16.67	15	20.83	22	22.22	1	10.00
14	0	16	53.33	36	50.00	50	50.51	0	0	9	30.00	12	16.67	19	19.19	0	0	
15	10	100.00	21	70.00	42	58.33	50	50.51	0	0	8	26.67	24	33.33	40	40.40	0	0
16	10	100.00	22	73.33	60	83.33	70	70.71	0	0	8	26.67	11	15.28	24	24.24	0	0
17	0	0	11	15.28	16	16.16	0	0	9	30.00	18	25.00	16	16.16	0	2	6.67	
18	9	90.00	7	23.33	29	40.28	33	33.33	0	0	3	10.00	7	9.72	11	11.11	0	14
19	0	1	3.33	1	1.39	4	4.04	2	20.00	7	23.33	2	2.78	7	7.07	0	1	
20	1	10.00	9	30.00	15	20.83	18	18.18	0	0	1	3.33	5	6.94	8	8.08	2	20.00
21	0	1	3.33	2	2.78	2	2.02	0	0	2	6.67	4	5.56	6	6.06	0	3	
22	7	70.00	15	50.00	50	69.44	68	68.69	3	30.00	12	40.00	18	25.00	19	19.19	0	1
23	0	2	6.67	4	5.56	5	5.05	0	0	7	23.33	19	26.39	21	21.21	0	1	
24	0	1	3.33	1	1.39	1	1.01	0	0	2	6.67	1	1.39	9	9.09	0	8	
25	0	0	1	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.78	6	6.06	0	3	10.00	
26	9	90.00	17	56.67	43	59.72	47	47.47	1	10.00	8	26.67	20	27.78	33	33.33	0	1
27	0	1	3.33	5	6.94	7	7.07	0	0	10	33.33	28	38.89	41	41.41	1	10.00	
28	0	3	10.00	3	4.17	12	12.12	1	10.00	3	10.00	6	8.33	15	15.15	0	16	
29	9	90.00	14	46.67	48	66.67	59	59.60	0	0	10	33.33	19	26.39	29	29.29	0	2
30	0	3	10.00	6	8.33	17	17.17	0	0	8	26.67	20	27.78	29	29.29	0	30	
31	0	2	6.67	6	8.33	9	9.09	0	0	2	6.67	2	2.78	3	3.03	0	0	
32	0	6	20.00	9	12.50	22	22.22	0	0	4	13.33	15	20.83	21	21.21	0	1	
33	7	70.00	6	20.00	29	40.28	34	34.34	2	20.00	9	30.00	23	31.94	25	25.25	0	8
34	0	1	3.33	7	9.72	17	17.17	0	0	1	3.33	11	15.28	14	14.14	2	20.00	
35	0	5	16.67	6	8.33	11	11.11	1	10.00	4	13.33	10	13.89	22	22.22	1	10.00	
36	0	0	3	4.17	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.33	1	1.39	4	4.04	0	4	
37	0	0	1	1.39	2	2.02	1	10.00	2	6.67	3	4.17	6	6.06	0	5	16.67	
38	10	100.00	12	40.00	42	58.33	36	36.36	0	0	12	40.00	12	16.67	30	30.30	0	2
39	0	3	10.00	10	13.89	5	5.05	0	0	4	13.33	12	16.67	25	25.25	0	1	
40	0	5	16.67	16	22.22	16	16.16	0	0	5	16.67	12	16.67	11	11.11	0	7	
41	10	100.00	10	33.33	30	41.67	42	42.42	0	0	6	20.00	7	9.72	10	10.10	0	2
42	0	0	0	2	2.78	7	7.07	0	0	2	6.67	1	1.39	15	15.15	0	42	
43	0	0	0	2	2.78	0	1.01	0	0	1	3.33	4	5.56	4	4.04	0	43	
44	0	0	2	6.67	5	6.94	4	4.04	0	0	4	13.33	3	4.17	5	5.05	0	44
45	9	90.00	16	53.33	40	55.56	45	45.45	1	10.00	3	10.00	10	13.89	17	17.17	0	45
46	0	4	13.33	11	15.28	11	11.11	0	0	10	33.33	8	11.11	14	14.14	0	6	20.00
47	0	10.00	12															

TABLE J:

CONCLUDED

NO OPINION		DISAGREE						OMITTED						Language Inquiry Item Number			
1 or 2 Courses N = 72	3 or More Courses N = 99	Linguists N = 10	No Courses N = 30	1 or 2 Courses N = 72	3 or More Courses N = 99	Linguists N = 10	No Courses N = 30	1 or 2 Courses N = 72	3 or More Courses N = 99	f	%	f	%				
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%				
1 9	1.39 12.50	0 16	16.16 10	100.00 100.00	11 15	36.67 50.00	25 42	34.72 58.33	35 53	35.35 53.54	0 0	... 10.00	0 1	1.39 1.39	1 1	1.01 1.01	
0 0	2.02 2.02	2 0	2.02 0	100.00 100.00	4 13	13.33 43.33	11 16	15.28 22.22	10 40	10.10 40.40	0 1	... 10.00	0 1	1.39 1.39	3 3	3.03 3.03	
13 4	18.06 5.56	22 6	22.22 6.06	7 8	70.00 80.00	13 6	43.33 20.00	34 16	47.22 22.22	40 23	40.40 23.23	0 0	... 0	0 1	1.39 1.39	3 3	3.03 3.03
3 42	4.17 58.33	6 52	6.06 52.53	0 0	... 0	6 23	20.00 76.67	12 50	16.67 69.44	21 57	21.21 57.58	0 0	... 1	0 1	1.39 1.39	0 0	... 0
0 1	1.39 8.33	0 4	1.01 4.04	10 9	100.00 90.00	23 4	13.33 13.33	34 47.22	34 47.22	34 34.34	0 0	... 0	0 1	1.39 1.39	0 1	1.01 1.01	
6	8.33	4	4.04	9	90.00	25	83.33	59	81.94	73	73.74	0	... 0	0 1	1.01 1.01	10	11
7 7	9.72 9.72	9 9	9.09 9.09	1 10	100.00 100.00	0 19	63.33 3.33	3 46	4.17 63.89	5 59	5.05 59.60	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	12
0 2	2.78 2.78	9 7	7.07 10	100.00 100.00	0 5	... 16.67	22 22	30.56 30.56	22 22	22.22 22.22	0 0	... 0	0 1	3.33 3.33	0 0	2.02 2.02	
1 1	1.39 1.39	1 1	1.01 0	0 0	... 0	1 1	3.33 3.33	5 5	6.94 6.94	7 7	7.07 7.07	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	14
0 5	6.94 6.94	2 11	2.02 11.11	0 10	100.00 100.00	18 4	60.00 13.33	38 8	52.78 11.11	54 19	54.55 19.19	0 0	... 2	0 2	3.33 6.67	2 2	2.02 2.02
26 4	36.11 5.56	34 3	34.34 3.03	1 8	10.00 80.00	21 21	70.00 65	65 90.28	83 83.84	83 84	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 1.01	19 20
10	13.89	14	14.14	7	70.00	19	63.33	41	56.94	58	58.59	0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 21
5 2	6.94 2.78	7 9	7.07 9.09	10 0	100.00 100.00	24 2	80.00 6.67	60 2	83.33 2.78	83 2	83.84 2.02	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 22
2 2	2.78 2.78	3 9	3.03 9.09	10 10	100.00 100.00	20 19	66.67 63.33	47 61	65.28 84.72	68 70	68.69 70.71	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 24
9 3	12.50 12.50	18 18	18.18 18.18	10 10	100.00 100.00	19 27	90.00 90.00	66 66	91.67 91.67	91 91	91.92 91.92	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 25
3 2	4.17 2.78	1 1	1.01 1.01	10 0	100.00 100.00	0 4	13.33 13.33	7 7	9.72 9.72	17 17	17.17 17.17	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 26
3 3	4.17 4.17	9 9	9.09 9.09	9 17	90.00 56.67	36 31	50.00 43.06	41 42	41.41 42.42	41 42	41.41 42.42	0 1	3.33 10.00	0 0	0 0	0 0	1.01 27
32 3	44.44 4.17	29 2	29.29 2.02	9 0	90.00 100.00	7 4	23.33 13.33	31 2	2.78 2.78	8 8	8.08 10.00	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 28
4 4	5.56 5.56	1 1	1.01 1.01	10 10	100.00 100.00	19 19	63.33 63.33	42 51	58.33 51.52	51 0	51.52 0	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 30
2 2	2.78 2.78	2 10	2.02 1.01	10 10	100.00 100.00	26 19	86.67 63.33	62 46	86.11 63.89	84 54	84.85 54.55	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 31
15 21	20.83 29.17	18 26	18.18 26.26	1 8	10.00 80.00	7 19	23.33 63.33	5 32	6.94 44.44	19 38	19.19 38.38	0 0	... 1	3.33 1	1.39 1.39	4 1	4.04 4.04
1 7	1.39 9.72	4 12	4.04 12.12	10 10	100.00 100.00	25 25	66.67 83.33	60 60	75.00 83.33	61 80	75.00 80.81	0 0	... 0	0 1	1.39 1.39	3 3	3.03 3.03
1 1	1.39 9.72	5 12	5.05 12.12	9 23	90.00 76.67	23 67	76.67 93.06	67 85	93.06 85.86	67 75	93.06 85.86	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 37
5 5	6.94 6.94	7 12	7.07 0	0 0	100.00 100.00	22 22	73.33 73.33	45 45	62.50 62.50	64 64	64.65 64.65	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 38
17	23.61	20 20	20.20 10	10 10	100.00 100.00	12 12	40.00 37.50	27 51	37.50 51.52	49 0	49.49 0	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 39
6 8	8.33 2.78	15 3	15.15 3.03	0 10	100.00 100.00	12 28	40.00 93.33	28 67	38.89 93.06	29 74	29.29 74.75	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 40
0 5	6.94 6.94	2 10	2.02 1.01	10 10	100.00 100.00	19 30	100.00 100.00	64 64	88.89 90.28	93 93	93.94 93.94	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 41
1 1	1.39 11.11	0 12	12.12 12.12	10 10	100.00 100.00	20 5	66.67 16.67	56 7	77.78 9.72	77 15	77.78 15.15	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 42
13 10	18.06 13.89	19 19	19.19 19.19	0 0	90.00 100.00	14 24	46.67 40.00	43 24	59.72 33.33	47 31	47.47 31.31	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 43
13 10	18.06 13.89	25 17	25.25 17.17	8 8	80.00 80.00	12 0	40.00 1	24 0	33.33 0	31 3	30.03 3.03	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 44
0 2	2.78 2.78	0 3	2.02 3.03	9 9	90.00 90.00	25 66	91.67 83.33	66 85	91.67 85.86	66 85	91.67 85.86	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 45
6 8	8.33 11.11	12 12	12.12 12.12	10 10	100.00 100.00	25 5	3.33 16.67	4 7	9.72 9.72	15 15	15.15 15.15	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 46
13 13	18.06 18.06	19 17	19.19 17.17	8 8	80.00 80.00	12 0	40.00 1	24 1	33.33 0	31 3	30.03 3.03	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1.01 47
0 2	2.78 2.78	0 3	2.02 3.03	9 9	90.00 90.00	25 66	91.67 83.33	66 85	91.67 85.86	66 85	91.67 85.86	0 0	... 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	

TABLE K: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES OF RECENT GRADUATES,
BY NUMBER OF COURSES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDY

Language Inquiry Item Number	AGREE								MODERATELY AGREE								NO OPINION				Language Inquiry Item Number	
	Linguists N = 10		No Courses N = 9		1 or 2 Courses N = 37		3 or More Courses N = 33		Linguists N = 10		No Courses N = 9		1 or 2 Courses N = 37		3 or More Courses N = 33		Linguists N = 10		No Courses N = 9			
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	0	...	1	11.11	3	8.11	6	18.18	0	...	2	22.22	14	37.84	13	39.39	0	...	0	...	1	
2	0	...	1	11.11	6	16.22	5	15.15	0	...	3	33.33	8	21.62	2	6.06	0	...	2	22.22	2	
3	9	90.00	3	33.33	23	62.16	25	75.76	1	10.00	5	55.56	10	27.03	7	21.21	0	...	0	...	3	
4	0	...	0	...	0	...	3	9.09	0	...	1	11.11	8	21.62	6	18.18	2	20.00	5	55.56	4	
5	0	...	6	66.67	23	62.16	15	45.45	2	20.00	3	33.33	6	16.22	6	18.18	0	...	0	...	5	
6	6	60.00	4	44.44	15	40.54	15	45.45	4	40.00	2	22.22	10	27.03	6	18.18	0	...	2	22.22	6	
7	9	90.00	2	22.22	9	24.32	8	24.24	0	...	3	33.33	3	8.11	4	12.12	1	10.00	4	44.44	7	
8	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	5	15.15	0	...	1	11.11	10	27.03	5	15.15	0	...	0	...	8	
9	0	...	2	22.22	9	24.32	7	21.21	1	10.00	5	55.56	14	37.84	17	51.52	0	...	0	...	9	
10	0	...	1	11.11	1	2.70	3	9.09	0	...	0	...	2	5.41	2	6.06	1	10.00	2	22.22	10	
11	9	90.00	1	11.11	18	48.65	17	51.52	0	...	4	44.44	12	32.43	11	33.33	0	...	4	44.44	11	
12	0	...	6	16.22	3	9.09	0	...	2	22.22	3	8.11	7	21.21	0	...	4	44.44	12			
13	6	60.00	7	77.78	22	59.46	22	66.67	3	30.00	1	11.11	9	24.32	4	12.12	1	10.00	1	11.11	13	
14	0	...	1	11.11	21	56.76	12	36.36	0	...	6	66.67	7	18.92	11	33.33	0	...	0	...	14	
15	10	100.00	6	66.67	25	67.57	13	39.39	0	...	3	33.33	9	24.32	15	45.45	0	...	0	...	15	
16	10	100.00	8	88.89	33	89.19	28	84.85	0	...	0	...	4	10.81	5	15.15	0	...	0	...	16	
17	0	...	0	...	5	13.51	5	15.15	0	...	0	...	7	18.92	4	12.12	0	...	2	22.22	17	
18	9	90.00	1	11.11	14	37.84	10	30.00	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	2	6.06	0	...	7	77.78	18	
19	0	...	1	2.70	0	...	2	20.00	0	...	3	8.11	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	0	...	19	
20	1	10.00	3	33.33	6	16.22	6	18.18	0	...	1	11.11	2	5.41	4	12.12	2	20.00	1	11.11	20	
21	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	22.22	3	8.11	6	18.18	0	...	2	22.22	21			
22	7	70.00	6	66.67	24	64.86	20	60.61	3	30.00	1	11.11	7	18.92	12	36.36	0	...	2	22.22	22	
23	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	11.11	3	8.11	9	27.27	0	...	0	...	23	
24	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	0	...	0	...	0	...	5	13.51	2	6.06	0	...	5	55.56	24	
25	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	11.11	2	5.41	0	...	0	...	0	...	25			
26	9	90.00	1	11.11	16	43.24	17	51.52	1	10.00	6	66.67	14	37.84	7	21.21	0	...	0	...	26	
27	0	...	1	11.11	1	2.70	1	3.03	0	...	1	11.11	9	24.32	12	36.36	1	10.00	2	22.22	27	
28	0	...	0	...	2	5.41	4	12.12	1	10.00	1	11.11	1	2.70	3	9.09	0	...	6	66.67	28	
29	9	90.00	5	55.56	20	54.05	21	63.64	0	...	2	22.22	14	37.84	7	21.21	0	...	2	22.22	29	
30	0	...	1	11.11	6	16.22	2	6.06	0	...	3	33.33	9	24.32	14	42.42	0	...	2	22.22	30	
31	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	0	...	31	
32	0	...	3	33.33	11	29.73	15	45.45	0	...	2	22.22	7	18.92	8	24.24	0	...	1	11.11	32	
33	7	70.00	1	11.11	15	40.54	9	27.27	2	20.00	4	44.44	11	29.73	6	18.18	0	...	2	22.22	33	
34	0	...	0	...	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	4	10.81	4	12.12	2	20.00	5	55.56	34			
35	0	...	1	11.11	4	10.81	6	18.18	1	10.00	1	11.11	6	16.22	9	27.27	1	10.00	1	11.11	35	
36	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	1	3.03	0	...	0	...	2	6.06	0	...	3	33.33	36			
37	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	1	3.03	1	10.00	0	...	2	5.41	0	...	3	33.33	37			
38	10	100.00	0	...	13	35.14	9	27.27	0	...	5	55.56	9	24.32	9	27.27	0	...	2	22.22	38	
39	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	6.06	0	...	2	22.22	4	10.81	5	15.15	0	...	0	...	39	
40	0	...	1	11.11	5	13.51	5	15.15	0	...	3	33.33	5	13.51	8	24.24	0	...	3	33.33	40	
41	10	100.00	2	22.22	12	32.43	10	30.30	0	...	2	22.22	8	21.62	7	21.21	0	...</td				

TABLE K:

CONCLUDED

NO OPINION		DISAGREE						OMITTED						Language Inquiry Item Number			
1 or 2 Courses N = 37	3 or More Courses N = 33	Linguists N = 10	No Courses N = 9	1 or 2 Courses N = 37	3 or More Courses N = 33	Linguists N = 10	No Courses N = 9	1 or 2 Courses N = 37	3 or More Courses N = 33	f	%	f	%	f	%		
f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
0	13.51	0	30.30	10	100.00	6	66.67	20	54.05	14	42.42	0	...	0	...	1	
5	2.70	10	30.30	10	100.00	3	33.33	18	48.65	16	48.48	0	...	0	...	2	
1	2.70	0	...	0	...	1	11.11	3	8.11	1	3.03	0	...	0	...	3	
9	24.32	5	15.15	7	70.00	3	33.33	19	51.35	18	54.55	1	10.00	0	...	4	
5	13.51	3	9.09	8	80.00	0	...	3	8.11	9	27.27	0	...	0	...	5	
3	8.11	1	3.03	0	...	1	11.11	9	24.32	11	33.33	0	...	0	...	6	
24	64.86	21	63.64	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	7	
1	2.70	2	6.06	10	100.00	8	88.89	25	67.57	21	63.64	0	...	0	...	8	
2	5.41	0	...	9	90.00	2	22.22	12	32.43	7	21.21	0	...	0	...	9	
3	8.11	5	15.15	9	90.00	6	66.67	31	83.78	23	69.70	0	...	0	...	10	
6	16.22	5	15.15	1	10.00	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	11	
8	21.62	8	24.24	10	100.00	3	33.33	20	54.05	15	45.45	0	...	0	...	12	
2	5.41	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	4	10.81	4	12.12	0	...	0	...	13	
3	8.11	3	9.09	10	100.00	2	22.22	6	16.22	7	21.21	0	...	0	...	14	
2	5.41	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	3	9.09	0	...	0	...	15	
0	0	0	...	1	11.11	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	16	
7	18.92	5	15.15	10	100.00	7	77.78	18	48.65	19	57.58	0	...	0	...	17	
22	59.46	15	45.45	1	10.00	1	11.11	0	...	6	18.18	0	...	0	...	18	
3	8.11	1	3.03	8	80.00	8	88.89	30	81.08	29	87.88	0	...	1	3.03	19	
4	10.81	4	12.12	7	70.00	4	44.44	25	67.57	19	57.58	0	...	0	...	20	
8	21.62	3	9.09	10	100.00	4	44.44	25	67.57	24	72.73	0	...	1	2.70	21	
5	13.51	1	3.03	0	...	0	...	1	2.70	0	...	0	...	0	...	22	
4	10.81	1	3.03	10	100.00	8	88.89	30	81.08	23	69.70	0	...	0	...	23	
5	13.51	5	15.15	10	100.00	4	44.44	26	70.27	26	78.79	0	...	0	...	24	
3	8.11	2	6.06	10	100.00	8	88.89	32	86.49	31	93.94	0	...	0	...	25	
3	8.11	2	6.06	0	...	2	22.22	4	10.81	5	15.15	0	...	0	...	26	
2	5.41	3	9.09	9	90.00	4	44.44	25	67.57	17	51.52	0	...	1	11.11	27	
23	62.16	16	48.48	9	90.00	2	22.22	11	29.73	10	30.30	0	...	0	...	28	
3	8.11	1	3.03	0	...	0	...	0	...	4	12.12	1	10.00	0	...	29	
1	2.70	1	3.03	10	100.00	3	33.33	21	56.76	16	48.48	0	...	0	...	30	
1	2.70	1	3.03	10	100.00	9	100.00	34	91.89	29	87.88	0	...	0	...	31	
2	5.41	0	...	10	100.00	3	33.33	17	45.95	10	30.30	0	...	0	...	32	
8	21.62	10	30.30	1	10.00	2	22.22	2	5.41	7	21.21	0	...	1	2.70	33	
15	40.54	12	36.36	8	80.00	4	44.44	18	48.65	15	45.45	0	...	0	...	34	
1	2.70	0	...	8	80.00	6	66.67	26	70.27	18	54.55	0	...	0	...	35	
5	13.51	3	9.09	10	100.00	6	66.67	30	81.08	27	81.82	0	...	1	2.70	36	
0	0	1	3.03	9	90.00	6	66.67	34	91.89	31	93.94	0	...	0	...	37	
6	16.22	3	9.09	0	...	2	22.22	9	24.32	12	36.36	0	...	0	...	38	
3	8.11	2	6.06	10	100.00	7	77.78	30	81.08	24	72.73	0	...	0	...	39	
9	24.32	8	24.24	10	100.00	2	22.22	16	43.24	12	36.36	0	...	2	5.41	40	
9	24.32	4	12.12	0	...	4	44.44	8	21.62	12	36.36	0	...	0	...	41	
2	5.41	0	...	10	100.00	6	66.67	29	78.38	26	78.79	0	...	0	...	42	
4	10.81	1	3.03	10	100.00	8	88.89	33	89.19	32	96.97	0	...	0	...	43	
0	0	0	...	10	100.00	9	100.00	36	97.30	31	93.94	0	...	0	...	44	
7	18.92	10	30.30	10	100.00	4	44.44	21	56.76	14	42.42	0	...	0	...	45	
9	24.32	10	30.30	0	...	0	...	6	16.22	2	6.06	0	...	0	1	3.03	46
17	45.95	8	24.24	9	90.00	2	22.22	10	27.03	13	39.39	1	10.00	0	...	47	
4	10.81	5	15.15	8	80.00	3	33.33	10	27.03	7	21.21	0	...	0	...	48	
2	5.41	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	49	
2	5.41	3	9.09	9	90.00	7	77.78	29	78.38	23	69.70	0	...	0	...	50	
0	0	2	6.06	0	...	0	...	2	5.41	1	3.03	0	...	0	...	51	
0	0	0	3	9.09	1	10.00	3	33.33	17	45.95	12	36.36	0	...	0	...	52
2	5.41	3	9.09	10	100.00	2	22.22	18	48.65	15	45.45	0	...	0	...	53	
14	37.84																

TABLE L: FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES
OF INDIVIDUALS IN GROUP 1 (COLLEGE STUDENTS) WHO
WERE LATER MEMBERS OF GROUP 3 (RECENT GRADUATES)
N = 74

Language Inquiry Item Number	AGREE		MODERATELY AGREE		NO OPINION		DISAGREE		OMITTED		Language Inquiry Item Number
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	9	12.16	36	48.65	0	21.62	29	39.19	0	1.35	1
2	17	22.97	15	20.27	16	21.62	25	33.78	1	1.35	2
3	39	52.70	26	35.14	0	21.62	8	10.81	1	1.35	3
4	7	9.46	15	20.27	16	21.62	35	47.30	1	1.35	4
5	40	54.05	17	22.97	6	8.11	10	13.51	1	1.35	5
6	31	41.89	16	21.62	10	13.51	17	22.97	0	1.35	6
7	14	18.92	10	13.51	45	60.81	4	5.41	1	1.35	7
8	3	4.05	25	33.78	3	4.05	42	56.76	1	1.35	8
9	15	20.27	34	45.95	8	10.81	16	21.62	1	1.35	9
10	4	5.41	8	10.81	9	12.16	53	71.62	0	1.35	10
11	39	52.70	21	28.38	13	17.57	1	1.35	0	1.35	11
12	8	10.81	14	18.92	12	16.22	40	54.05	0	1.35	12
13	48	64.86	11	14.86	4	5.41	11	14.86	0	1.35	13
14	41	55.41	18	24.32	3	4.05	11	14.86	1	1.35	14
15	41	55.41	24	32.43	5	6.76	4	5.41	0	1.35	15
16	62	83.78	9	12.16	2	2.70	1	1.35	0	1.35	16
17	10	13.51	9	12.16	16	21.62	39	52.70	0	1.35	17
18	21	28.38	10	13.51	30	40.54	13	17.57	0	1.35	18
19	1	1.35	7	9.46	5	6.76	61	82.43	0	1.35	19
20	11	14.86	6	8.11	12	16.22	45	60.81	0	1.35	20
21	3	4.05	9	12.16	11	14.86	50	67.57	1	1.35	21
22	48	64.86	19	25.68	7	9.46	0	1.35	0	1.35	22
23	4	5.41	15	20.27	1	1.35	54	72.97	0	1.35	23
24	5	6.76	3	4.05	10	13.51	56	75.68	0	1.35	24
25	0	1.35	8	10.81	1	1.35	65	87.84	0	1.35	25
26	33	44.59	30	40.54	3	4.05	8	10.81	0	1.35	26
27	3	4.05	27	36.49	9	12.16	34	45.95	1	1.35	27
28	7	9.46	13	17.57	25	33.78	29	39.19	0	1.35	28
29	40	54.05	24	32.43	6	8.11	4	5.41	0	1.35	29
30	11	14.86	23	31.08	2	2.70	38	51.35	0	1.35	30
31	4	5.41	3	4.05	0	1.35	67	90.54	0	1.35	31
32	23	31.08	25	33.78	1	1.35	25	33.78	0	1.35	32
33	27	36.49	20	27.03	14	18.92	13	17.57	0	1.35	33
34	7	9.46	4	5.41	30	40.54	33	44.59	0	1.35	34
35	6	8.11	17	22.97	6	8.11	44	59.46	1	1.35	35
36	3	4.05	8	10.81	11	14.86	52	70.27	0	1.35	36
37	2	2.70	2	2.70	8	10.81	62	83.78	0	1.35	37
38	27	36.49	27	36.49	6	8.11	14	18.92	0	1.35	38
39	2	2.70	14	18.92	1	1.35	57	77.03	0	1.35	39
40	10	13.51	19	25.68	13	17.57	32	43.24	0	1.35	40
41	27	36.49	16	21.62	8	10.81	23	31.08	0	1.35	41
42	7	9.46	9	12.16	2	2.70	56	75.68	0	1.35	42
43	0	1.35	1	1.35	5	6.76	68	91.89	0	1.35	43
44	0	1.35	5	6.76	0	1.35	69	93.24	0	1.35	44
45	5	6.76	13	17.57	15	20.27	41	55.41	0	1.35	45
46	31	41.89	13	17.57	19	25.68	11	14.86	0	1.35	46
47	11	14.86	20	27.03	23	31.08	20	27.03	0	1.35	47
48	36	48.65	14	18.92	7	9.46	17	22.97	0	1.35	48
49	64	86.49	7	9.46	1	1.35	2	2.70	0	1.35	49
50	0	1.35	8	10.81	2	2.70	64	86.49	0	1.35	50
51	57	77.03	11	14.86	4	5.41	2	2.70	0	1.35	51
52	0	1.35	2	2.70	0	1.35	70	94.59	2	2.70	52
53	18	24.32	8	10.81	11	14.86	37	50.00	0	1.35	53
54	6	8.11	6	8.11	18	24.32	44	59.46	0	1.35	54
55	2	2.70	1	1.35	24	32.43	47	63.51	0	1.35	55
56	0	1.35	2	2.70	2	2.70	70	94.59	0	1.35	56
57	5	6.76	25	33.78	1	1.35	43	58.11	0	1.35	57
58	44	59.46	22	29.73	4	5.41	4	5.41	0	1.35	58
59	4	5.41	5	6.76	1	1.35	64	86.49	0	1.35	59
60	17	22.97	18	24.32	5	6.76	34	45.95	0	1.35	60
61	20	27.03	14	18.92	19	25.68	21	28.38	0	1.35	61
62	62	83.78	9	12.16	0	1.35	3	4.05	0	1.35	62
63	2	2.70	5	6.76	3	4.05	64	86.49	0	1.35	63
64	57	77.03	12	16.22	3	4.05	1	1.35	1	1.35	64
65	6	8.11	23	31.08	3	4.05	42	56.76	0	1.35	65
66	36	48.65	21	28.38	11	14.86	6	8.11	0	1.35	66
67	4	5.41	15	20.27	9	12.16	46	62.16	0	1.35	67
68	4	5.41	5	6.76	9	12.16	56	75.68	0	1.35	68
69	3	4.05	8	10.81	7	9.46	56	75.68	0	1.35	69
70	44	59.46	20	27.03	6	8.11	4	5.41	0	1.35	70
71	1	1.35	4	5.41	12	16.22	57	77.03	0	1.35	71
72	40	54.05	21	28.38	5	6.76	8	10.81	0	1.35	72
73	1	1.35	3</								

TABLE M: DIFFERENCES AT .05 AND .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
BETWEEN RESPONSES OF LINGUISTS AND SOUTHERN
ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
(Chi Squares)

.05 level				.01 level			
Item	Campus 1	Item	Campus 2	Item	Campus 1	Item	Campus 2
6	10.01	6	10.34	1	13.44	1	19.37
23	10.01	8	10.17	2	14.55	2	13.60
27	9.33	11	7.73	5	11.37	5	10.69
29	8.34	12	10.33	7	21.00	7	20.39
34	8.21	15	9.70	8	11.59	9	15.82
55	8.55	23	9.08	9	16.21	14	27.20
61	8.30	27	8.33	12	14.88	17	12.37
77	9.87	29	7.70	14	27.96	18	16.52
80	8.18	30	9.08	17	13.12	26	10.96
86	7.67	33	7.55	18	17.64	28	14.92
88	8.41	53	9.43	26	11.70	32	15.75
94	8.55	65	8.10	28	14.32	38	19.10
		80	10.11	30	13.95	40	11.33
		88	8.10	32	19.55	41	16.56
		94	8.96	38	18.67	46	11.63
				40	11.89	47	19.79
				41	14.22	48	12.93
				46	11.70	58	20.69
				47	22.51	60	20.38
				48	13.86	61	11.53
				53	11.21	66	12.29
				54	12.33	72	12.83
				60	21.91	78	19.33
				65	12.02	83	19.94
				66	14.75	89	15.03
				72	11.73		
				78	14.65		
				83	14.88		
				89	17.41		

SURVEY DOCUMENT N

[Copy of letter sent to English Department chairmen of colleges not members of ISCPET. The communication with representatives from ISCPET institutions was more direct and mostly oral, since these people were already familiar with the study through the fall and spring meetings of the organization.]

April 19, 1968

Dear _____

The Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET) is conducting a number of studies to carry out its stated purpose of looking realistically at the preparation of secondary school English teachers in the state as a whole. As a representative of ISCPET from Southern Illinois University, I have prepared a document which bears the name *Language Inquiry*. The purpose of the document is to find out concepts and attitudes of prospective junior or senior high school English teachers toward a number of important matters concerning language. Ten outstanding American linguists have been consultants in the preparation of a list of one hundred statements.

The *Language Inquiry* is not involved. It should take 30-40 minutes at the most for students to complete the document. I believe that the statements are of interest and value to college students.

I am enclosing a form for requesting copies if you feel that you would like to administer the *Language Inquiry* in some of the English classes in your department. I believe that the form is self-explanatory.

Another part of the study is concerned with securing responses to the *Language Inquiry* from public school junior or senior high school teachers who work with student teachers from colleges in Illinois. Would you find it possible to send me a list of the names of your cooperating teachers with the name of the school where they teach? I would then get in touch with each one directly. I will indeed be grateful to you for sending the list.

I will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely,

SURVEY DOCUMENT O

[Copy of letter sent to cooperating teachers.]

May 16, 1968

Dear _____

The Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET) is conducting several studies in Illinois colleges and universities. As a cooperating teacher working with student teachers from one of the colleges or universities in the state, would you be willing to respond to the *Language Inquiry* that is enclosed? The directions on the document explain the purpose and the method.

ISCPET is concerned with the way in which cooperating teachers respond as a group and not with identifying responses from individuals or schools. Therefore, it is not necessary for you to identify yourself unless you wish to do so. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your reply.

As a representative of ISCPET, I wish to express appreciation to you for considering the statements in the *Language Inquiry* and for giving your thoughtful reactions to them.

Sincerely,

SURVEY DOCUMENT P

[Copy of letter sent in follow-up study of respondents.]

February 5, 1969

Dear _____

As a senior or graduate student you responded in one of your classes to a *Language Inquiry*. In doing so, you were assisting in research conducted by the Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET).

Representatives from the twenty Illinois colleges and universities in ISCPET are now interested in following through with an additional return from students who have a concentration or major in English. In other words, your responses to the *Language Inquiry* the first time will be compared with your responses this time.

Will you please check the extent to which you agree with each of the statements in Part I. Then note that Part II follows on the same page. Will you please respond here too. Remember that we very much appreciate your interest and cooperation.

A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for mailing back the completed form and cover sheet. We would like to have all of the returns in by Friday, February 21; therefore, we hope that this date seems realistic to you.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

SURVEY DOCUMENT Q

[Copy of cover sheet for form used by college students.]

LANGUAGE INQUIRY

Prepared for the Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET)

The *Language Inquiry* consists of a number of statements about language. For each of these, you are being asked to consider: Do I agree with the statement? Do I moderately agree? Do I have no opinion concerning it? Or do I disagree? Before indicating your responses to the statements, will you please provide the following information:

1. Your name _____

2. Permanent home address _____

3-4. Institution _____

5. Status (Be sure to check one only.)

- Sophomore
- Junior
- Senior
- Graduate student

6. Do you plan to teach in a secondary school? _____

7. What is your major subject? _____

8. Number of quarters or semesters that you have been enrolled in courses in the study of the English language (other than rhetoric or composition courses)

- None
- 1 or 2
- 3 or more

SURVEY DOCUMENT R

[Copy of cover sheet for form sent to cooperating teachers.]

LANGUAGE INQUIRY

Prepared for the Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET)

The *Language Inquiry* consists of a number of statements about language. For each of these, you are being asked to consider: Do I agree with the statement? Do I moderately agree? Do I have no opinion concerning it? Or do I disagree? Before indicating your responses to the statements, will you please provide the following information:

1. Position in English

- Junior high school or Grades 7, 8, 9
- Senior High school or Grades 10, 11, 12
- Both

2. Relationship to student teachers

Are you supervising a student teacher
in English at present? _____

If not, have you done so previous to
this quarter or semester? _____

3. Highest degree earned

- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- A degree beyond the Master's

4. Size of school in which you teach

- 299 students or under
- 300 - 599
- 600 - 999
- 1000 or more

5. Experience in teaching English

- First year of teaching
- Second year through tenth
- More than ten years

6. Number of quarters or semesters that you have been enrolled in courses in
the study of the English language (other than rhetoric or composition courses)

- None
- 1 or 2
- 3 or more

SURVEY DOCUMENT S

[Copy of cover sheet for form sent to graduates of preceding year.]

LANGUAGE INQUIRY

Prepared for the Illinois State-Wide Curriculum Study Center in the Preparation of Secondary School English Teachers (ISCPET)

The *Language Inquiry* consists of a number of statements about language. For each of these, you are being asked to consider: Do I agree with the statement? Do I moderately agree? Do I have no opinion concerning it? Or do I disagree? Before indicating your responses to the statements, will you please provide the following information?

1. Your name _____
2. Institution that you were attending when you responded to the *Language Inquiry* last spring, summer, or fall _____
3. Present teaching position
 - Junior high school (or Grades 7, 8, or 9)
 - Senior high school (or Grades 10, 11, or 12)
 - Both
 - College freshmen
 - Teaching position is other than any of those listed
 - Not at present in a teaching position
4. Subject that you are teaching
 - English (or the language arts)
 - Speech instruction only
 - Reading instruction only
 - Other
5. Size of school in which you teach
 - 299 students or under
 - 300 - 599
 - 600 - 999
 - 1000 or more
6. Experience in teaching English
 - First year of teaching
 - Second year through tenth
 - More than ten years
7. Number of quarters or semesters that you have been enrolled in courses in the study of the English language (other than rhetoric or composition courses)
 - None
 - 1 or 2
 - 3 or more